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WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
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e Daily Commercial

E EXPULSION OF PROTESTANT WORSHIP FROM ROME.

e public mind is not a little exercised on subject. The New York *Freeman's Jour.* a Roman Catholic journal—has an article ie subject. Unlike the Pittsburgh *Catholic*, h doubts the correctness of the report, and for suspension of opinion—it justifies the ision. It contends that Rome is a sacerdo nd ecclesiastical city; that it is set apart by consent of Catholics; that it is, in fact, a church; that every foot of the soil been "bought and paid for" by Catho that strangers flock there solely because of presence of the Pope; that if the Pope were there, Rome would be abandoned as the of disease and malaria, and would be, like , a mere ruin, and that "as the Pope and Catholic religion, and nothing else, have pt Rome from being an uninhabited ert, the nearly three hundred millions of tholics in the world have a right to claim that, as a *holy city*, in some ways, an ex tion from the rest of the world!"

e *Journal* observes that Rome is a Catholic rch, and asks: "What right have *I* to go the largest conventicle of any of the paltry estant sects in their country, to disturb r worship?"

omes to this, then, in the opinion of the *man's Journal*, that to worship in Rome rwise than as a Catholic, is an intrusion and sturbance. The remedy it proposes is as ws:

human and political view of the affair would us to put the poor, ignorant or hypocritical estant preachers in Rome to the torture in her way. Had *we* the policing of Rome, we ld let all the Protestant preachers preach, we would have short-hand reporters to take n their vagaries, and have them published ewspapers, with pithy and witty comments, as would be so easy for Italians, in ule of the nonsense and stupidities these preachers It would be a potent ment against heresy! Protestantism is, y, as dead as Paganism. It has nearly ged into the same vagueness of philosophy, ly so called, and into its indecencies. None e professors of this dead apostacy any long ows what to hold, or what to say. None em, or only one, here and there, holds to same notions he was taught as a child! The lic exhibition of the incongruities, and con ictions of Protestantism, at Rome, would just counterpart to the exhibition of dead nism, given in, we belive it is, the Panthe where the false gods are grouped, harm y, under the altar of the God of Heaven!

Death of Hon. Henry S. Magraw

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1867.
he Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

have just returned from the death-bed of . Henry S. Magraw, who, while on a visit to city, was prostrated by a severe stroke of plexy on Tuesday last, and quietly and ly passed away this morning at 8:45 o'clock, ounded by all the members of his family a number of warm and attached friends. he people of Allegheny county, to whom amented deceased was so well and favor known, and whose name is as familiar as usehold word, it is hardly necessary to say Mr. Magraw was a gentleman of fine intel al acquirements, of noble and generous ulses, and of commanding personal appear —a man of strong and enduring friend , and a most pleasant and genial com on.

former years, when the Bar at Pittsburgh graced and illumined by the genius of such as Biddle, Howard, Stanton, Shaler, Dar , Black, Loomis and Hampton, the name of raw shone brightly among them, and gave tional lustre to the judicial forum. For years he held the prominent and respon position of Treasurer of the State of Penn ania, and always, while a citizen of the glo Old Keystone, occupied an exalted place blic estimation—endeared, as he was, to of sincere and enthusiastic personal ds, and enjoying to the fullest extent, the dence and respect of the leading men of the .

the time of his decease, Mr. Magraw was a ber of the Maryland House of Delegates, g, at the last election, been chosen from county, of which he was a citizen. For al years he had resided upon the former e of his father, near Port Deposit, Mary He was about fifty three years of age.

the death of Mr Magraw, the light of a ant mind has been extinguished, and the obings of a patriotic heart have been d—the shadows of a deep gloom have been upon a lately joyous household, and a large of sympathising friends are bowed in

"Green be the sod above thee,
Friend of my early days.
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise."

J. A. E.

Washington dispatch of Friday, says: At simultaneously with the prostration of H S Magraw, by paralysis, in this city, rother, James Magraw, who resides near more, was stricken down by the same dis Should he die, four of the Magraw broth ill have fallen from the same cause. The survivor is Mr Samuel Magraw, of Bell ld.

ELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

w and very rich quartz in the Gulch and r mines is being discovered in Montana. mining operations the coming summer are cted to be very large and remunerative. York Gulch, a late discovery, is paying $15 to $100 per day to the hand, and other York mines are doing equally well.

Governor Washington Hunt died in New Saturday afternoon.

n. Pliny Merrick, late Judge of the Massa etts Supreme Court, died on Saturday in on.

e act to repeal the thirteenth section of the esty law has been officially published.

e Camden and Amboy and New Jersey roads are to be consolidated. More monop-

ompany of Federal soldiers have been sent verton county, Tennessee, to protect the ens.

lt water is found at Lawrence, Kansas, at a h of seventy-five feet. Much excitement ts over the matter.

e case of the State of Georgia against John ayes, of the Savannah *Republican*, indicted libelling Solomon Cohen, Congressman , charging that he was a defaulter, as post ter, to the United States government, has decided by a verdict of guilty. The case ted great public interest, from the political es involved and the prominence of the par The verdict is considered as adverse to rights of all Northern or Union men of the munity.

e Secretary of War has addressed a com ication to Representative Schenck, for the rmation of the Military Committee, enclos letters from Generals Grant and Sherman, ngly protesting against the authority given ommissier Bogy and others to sell to Indian iers arms, and ammunition to Indians. eral Sherman, with the approval of General nt, has set aside the order. The Indians much dissatisfied with the unequal distri ion of presents, and seem to be preparing war. The military officers say the troops better be withdrawn at once if arms are to placed in the hands of savages.

e Internal Revenue collected in New York for 1866 amounts to $35,700,000, and for the four years $100,000,000.

ne steamer R. R. Cuyler, recently reported l to the Columbian Government, has been ed under the orders of Collector Smythe, on arge of having been fitted out as a privateer the Chilean or Peruvian service. She had armament of six guns aboard, and a large ntity of small arms and ammunition, and manned by sixty ex-rebels. Representa s by respectable parties, however, say that privateer story is untrue, and that the ves is actually sold to the Columbian Govern nt, under assurances that such a case would perfectly legitimate.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, February 3, 1867.

BOLD ROBBERIES.

umerous daring robberies have lately taken ce in the Eleventh ward, the perpetrators of ich are still at large. Eight houses were ndered on the same night.

A STRANGER AND THEY TOOK HIM IN.

ames O'Neill and William O'Neill, just from lifornia, were yesterday induced by sharpers exchange $5,000 in gold for a bogus check for 12 50.

COUNCIL OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

he *Herald's* Washington special says a coun of general officers of the army has been called General Grant, in Washington, to confer up matters concerning the army, and particu ly in reference to maintaining garrisons in Southern States.

FIRE ON BROADWAY.

. D. Marlom's hat and furnishing goods re, on Broadway, was damaged by fire last ht to the extent of $15,000 in stock and 00 in fixtures. Insured for $9,000. The stores joining were slightly damaged.

BANKING HOUSE SEIZED.

t is stated that the house of Nicholas Bowen Co., bankers and brokers, Wall street, has en seized for deficiencies to the Government tax, amounting to $15,000. This house has ne a large foreign and domestic banking siness for the last fifteen years.

THE FENIANS.

The Fenians, it is now said, have determined retain the arms they offered for sale, as they pect something to turn up soon. A war be een France and England, perhaps, on the mirande case.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.

A new ten dollar counterfeit on the Flour ty National Bank, Rochester, is in circulation.

GAMBLERS ARRESTED.

The police last night made a descent upon the mbling house of Alex. A. Spencer, on the wery, and arrested Spencer and eighty-one mblers, and seized a complete gambling ap ratus. Among those arrested were twenty married men. They were all gambling at eno. Their ages range from nineteen to rty-five.

THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The *Herald* editorially says the case of the n Mutual Insurance Company has two sides. e scrip of this company has been sold at a ry heavy discount, in some instances as low 15 to 20 per cent. Many of the present holders scrip are therefore speculators, who have pur ased certificates of profit for a mere song.

STORM.

There was a heavy rain storm, with thunder d lightning, here last night.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Bankrupt Bill in the Senate.

Tenure of Office Bill Amended

BRIDGE UNDER THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The Territorial Universal Suffrage Law.

Memorial Against Impeachment

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION.

Proposed Democratic National Convention.

Pennsylvania Democracy and the President.

They Favor Organization of "Minute Men" for his Defense.

Meeting of Generals on Reconstruction Question.

How Appointments will be Confirmed.

The Massachusetts Liquor Cases.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, February 2, 1867.

The Bankrupt Bill.

In the Senate to-day, nothing of interest transpired. The Bankrupt Bill was discussed for a couple hours, and the clause exempting from bankrupt sale so much of a debtor's property as it exempted by State laws, was retained. This will help greatly to pass the bill.

The Tenure of Office.

The bill to regulate the tenure of office came from the House with an amendment, the effect of which is to prevent the removal of Cabinet Ministers as well as other officers, without the consent of the Senate. It will probably be concurred in on Monday, and the bill will then be submitted to the Preident for his veto. The Senate adjourned at three forty-five, in token of respect to the memory of the late Phillip Johnson, of Pennsylvania.

Tubular Bridge at St. Louis.

The bill pending in the Senate for the construction of a tubular bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis provides that it shall be sunk below the bed of the river, and so that it shall in nowise obstruct navigation when built. It is declared to be a lawful structure, and a post route.

Cincinnati Assessorship.

The President, at the request of the Senate, returned to-day the nomination of Bassett Langdon, as Assessor at Cincinnati. A motion has been entered to reconsider the vote rejecting his nomination, and it is probable that he will now be confirmed.

The Territorial Suffrage Law.

The following is the bill in full providing for universal suffrage in the Territories, which the President allowed to become a law without his signature It is officially promulgated to day:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act there shall be no denial of the elective franchise in any of the Territories of the United States now or hereafter to be organized to any citizen thereof on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and all acts or parts of acts, either of Congress or the legislative assemblies of said Territories, inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby declared null and void.

The Cleveland Judgeship.

There is little or no doubt entertained that Charles T. Sherman, brother of the General and the Senator, will be appointed to the vacant United States Judgeship of Northern Ohio.

Patent Extended.

The application of George W. Brown, of Galesburg, Illinois, for an extension of seventeen years of his patent for a corn planter, was argued before the Commissioner of Patents, yesterday. The opposition contended that the extention should not be made on account of want of novelty in the machine and sufficient remuneration out of the old patent. The Commissioner after hearing the argument on both sides, decided that Brown was entitled to an extension of his patent, and directed that the same be issued.

Secretary Stanton.

The bill regulating the President's removal of office holders did not pass the House to-day as it came from the Senate. An important amendment was added which requires the Senate's consent to the removal of Cabinet Ministers. This amendment was inserted in the House on the general understanding that the President, under the Senate bill, could remove Secretary Stanton, and possibly might do it The idea of the eighty-two members who voted for the amendment was evidently in favor of retaining the Secretary in office.

Against Impeachment.

A memorial headed by Mayor Hoffman and a large number of the leading and wealthy citizens of New York, was laid before the Judiciary Committee to-day, protesting against the impeachment of the President and asking Congress to so legislate as to allay excitement and promote the financial and business interests of the country.

Woman's Rights.

Lucretia Mott, and a number of other women, petitioned the House to-day for an amendment to the Constitution abolishing all distinction on account of sex, race or color in civil and political rights.

Impeachment Investigation.

It is ascertained that there is no truth in the publication of to-day that the Judiciary Committee have heard any evidence, or come to any conclusion on the impeachment project. The Committee still look to Mr. Ashley to furnish the evidence to sustain the charges. That gentleman has, therefore, been busy within a day or two in conferring with ex-detective Baker, and two other persons, who have been summoned here to testify. Some significance has been attached to-day to a double-leaded article in the *Chronicle*, virtually favoring impeachment of the President, coupled, as it has been, with the rumor that it emanated from a prominent member of the Judiciary Committee.

Reconstruction.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction held a meeting to-day. Every Senator and Representative on the Committee were present. After a brief discussion, it appeared that the sub-committee had agreed on no plan and an adjournment was taken until Wednesday next.

Democratic National Convention.

The evening administration organ has the following to-night: The suggested National Democratic Convention, by recommendation of four State Conventions, meets the approval of the National Democratic Association here, who, recognizing its necessity, indorse the movement.

Democratic Minute Men.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee are for the immediate organization of "minute men" to be summoned at a moment's notice for the purpose of defending and sustaining the President of the United States in the exercise of his high official perogatives.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3.

The Military on Reconstruction.

There will be an important meeting of Generals during the week Both Generals Sherman and Sheridan will be here by Tuesday. It is very freely intimated that the gathering is simply for consultation to see if some plan cannot be devised to break the present dead lock on the reconstruction question. A delegation, with General Steedman at its head, has already been conversing with the President on the subject.

Canal Extension.

Representative Wentworth has prepared a bill providing means to extend the Illinois and Michigan Canal to the Mississippi River at Rock Island, Illinois. It will be introduced in a day or two.

Appointments to be Confirmed.

It is understood that an agreement has been effected by which all nominations which are indorsed by the representatives of the Congressional District from which they are appointed, will be confirmed by the Senate. This seems to have been the practice recently.

Ex-Detective Baker.

Although Ex-Detective Baker states that he has been summoned here by the Judiciary Committee on the impeachment project, he has not yet been examined. He has been conferring with Mr. Ashley for the past two days.

Expose of Fenianism.

Doran Killian, of St. Louis, intends making a speech here to-morrow night, in which he promises to give a full expose of Fenianism. He claims to have been one of its prominent leaders in this country.

Controller of Currency.

The Senate Finance Committee have agreed to report favorably on the nomination of Henry Hurlburd, of Illinois, as Controller of Currency. This is equivalent to his confirmation.

Statement Denied.

The Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee emphatically denies the statement spread broad-cast by the Associated Press, that the Committee has ever received, considered or approved any bill looking to the redemption of the maturing compound interest notes in four per cent. loan certificates, fifty per cent. of which are to be allowed the National banks for a part of their reserved fund. The meeting of National bank presidents here have proposed such a plan, but neither the Ways and Means nor Finance Committees have received it.

The Massachusetts Liquor Law.

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court that a Government license does not protect a dealer in liquors, is not the only question to be decided in the Massachusetts liquor cases. The Government lays a tax of two dollars upon every gallon of whisky and distilled liquors This tax the liquor dealers claim is upon the liquor direct, no matter whether it is sold by the glass or gallon, the tax affects every drop, and the man, they argue, who pays this tax has a right to resell the liquor in order to recover the amount they have paid for taxation."

The New York Frauds.

The special committee on New York Custom House Frauds intend to make their report to the House during this week. It will show great abuses in the warehousing system.

The Randall Bill.

Several of the national bank Presidents from the East and West appeared yesterday before the House Committee on Banking and Currency, in opposition to the passage of the Randall Sinking Fund Bill. There is some doubt of the committee's reporting the bill, and there is no possibility that it will pass the House, if it should be reported.

Internal Revenue.

The internal revenue shows some signs of improvement. The receipts for the week ending yesterday, were nearly six millions of dollars.

WASHINGTON, February 3.

THE TREASURY.

Fractional currency printed at the Treasury during the week, $136,108. There was forwarded to Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans $180,000; to Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, $50,000; to United States depositories, $130,000; to National banks, $93,193 39; total, $453,193 39. During the week there has been issued from the Treasury Department $119,240 in National bank currency Disbursements of the week by Treasury: War Department, $2,160,023; Navy Department, $333,228; Interior Department, $170,291. Disbursed during the month of January: War Department, $8,579,012; Navy Department, $3,781,027; Interior Department, $1,251,699. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $320,100. Receipts of Internal Revenue to-day, $1,622,255 45, making the total of the week $5,828,587 90.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman has telegraphed that he will be here Thursday or Friday of next week.

THE MOTLEY CORRESPONDENCE.

The author of the letter to Mr. Seward upon which the latter opened correspondence with Mr. Motley, is a man of wealth who has been making a tour of pleasure through Europe.

EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED.

Dr. E. V. Bell, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and J. Smith, of Keetsville, Missouri, were appointed Examining Surgeons by the Commissioners of Pensions.

PATENTS.

Two hundred and three patents will be issued from the Patent Office for the week ending Tuesday, the 5th inst. During the past week 510 applications, and 90 caveats were filed.

NOMINATIONS TO BE RETURNED.

The Senate has requested the President to return the nominations of the following persons who were rejected: General Bassett Langdon, Assessor First District of Ohio; John W. Boyle, Associate Justice, Dakotah Territory.

REPORTS OF THE KEARNEY MASSACRE.

The Secretary of War communicated to the Senate telegrams and other official communications relative to the massacre of troops by Indians on the 21st of December, near Fort Phil. Kearney. The report of General Cook shows that three officers, Lieutenant Colonel Fetterman, Captain Brown and Lieutenant Greenwood, and ninety men were killed. Lieutenant General Sherman, in forwarding a partial report of the Commanding General, says he can make no recommendations for court martial until he receives the sub report of Colonel Carrington and General Wessel. On the 28th of January, General Sherman forwarded to General Grant an extract from a private letter received at his office from a Sergeant of the fort, describing the horrors of the massacre. It represented that no one escaped; that all were butchered and scalped, their bodies gashed with knives, tomahawked, stripped of every article of dress, and shot through and through with arrows. The writer complains of the conduct of the Indian Commissioners, and says they are furnishing the Indians with guns and ammunition to hunt with, and they are using them to murder white men. The official report estimates the number of Indians attacking the massacred party at 3,000 There are detachments of six companies with five officers at the post Their numbers are deemed too few, and the weather too intensely cold, to admit of aggressive operations at present.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau has received the report of Brevet Brigadier General John Ely, Chief Superintendent of Freedmen's Affairs for Kentucky, giving in detail the operation of the Bureau in that State for December. The number of contracts made during the month was fifty four, and the average rate of wages paid to the males per month, $16 41; for females, $8 50, including rations and quarters. General Ely states that the outrage upon Rev. A. Scofield, and breaking up a freedmen's school at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, by Regulators, has been thoroughly investigated, but none of the parties concerned arrested as yet, owing to the inability of Mr. Schofield to identify them. The school at that place was not reopened. The receipts for contracts approved, issuing marriage licenses, and for fines and forfeitures, during the month were $265. The number of paupers increased during the month to some extent, and cases of extreme destitution have been reported.

RECEPTION AND SERENADE.

Last night a reception and serenade was tendered Senators Pomeroy and Ross, of Kansas, by the citizens of that State resident in Washington, to congratulate them upon their triumph in the late Senatorial contest.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Secretary of War addressed a communication to Representative Schenck, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, enclosing a copy of a letter from Major Douglas, commanding Fort Dodge, dated January 13, in relation to the issue of a large number of arms with ammunition to the Kiowas and other Indians, and expressing apprehension of Indian hostilities in consequence. He says the anxiety of the Indians at the present time to obtain arms and ammunition is so great a temptation to trade, that for a revolver an Indian will give ten and eleven times its value in horses and furs. Powder and lead are sold to them at the same rate, and as the bulk is small, large quantities can be transported at comparatively little expense. This anxiety cannot be caused by lack of such articles, because they have plenty to last some time; but everything tends to show that the Indians are laying in large supplies preparatory to an outbreak. When the outbreak occurs, we will see too late that we have provided our enemies with means for our destruction.

General Grant on the 1st inst. enclosed to the Secretary of War a letter from General Sherman. Grant says the letter shows the urgent necessity for the immediate transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and the abolition of civil Indian Agents, and license to traders. If, he says, the present practice is to be continued, I do not see any course left open to us but to withdraw our troops to the settlements, and call upon Congress to provide means and troops to carry on formidable hostilities against the Indians, until the Indians or whites of the great plains and between the settlements on the Missouri and Pacific slopes are exterminated. The course General Sherman has pursued in disregarding the permit of Mr. Bogy and others is justified. I will instruct him to enforce his order till it is countermanded by the President or yourself. I would respectfully ask that this matter be placed before the President, and his disapproval of licensing sales of arms to Indians asked. If the rule is to be followed, that all tribes with which we have treaties and pay annuities, can procure such articles without stint or limit it will not be long before they will avail themselves of it to equip perfectly for war. They will get the arms either by making treaties themselves or through tribes who have such treaties. General Sherman's letter is dated January 1st, and addressed to General Hancock, in which he says, we, the military, are held responsible for the peace of the frontier, and it is an absurdity to attempt it if the Indian agents and traders can legalize and encourage so dangerous a traffic I regard the enclosed paper addressed to D A. Butterfield, and signed by Chas Bogy, W. R. Irwin, J. H. Leavenworth and others, as an outrage upon our rights and supervision of matters and I now authorize you to disregard that paper, and at once stop the practice. If Indian agents may without stint supply the Indians with arms, I would not expose our troops and trains to them at all, but would withdraw our soldiers who have already a herculean task on their hands. The order signed by Chas. Bogy and others, addressed to Butterfield, is as follows:

"SIR: You having requested verbally to be informed in regard to your right to sell arms and ammunition to the Indians, we have to state as follows: You, as an Indian Trader, licensed for that purpose by the United States Government, are authorized to sell or trade arms and ammunition to any Indians that are at peace with and receiving annuities from the United States Government. This rule of course applies to any other regularly licensed trader as well as yourself."

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Revenue since July 1, including yesterday, were $186,958,599 It is confidently believed that whatever falling off there may be experienced in internal revenue receipts for the year will be fully compensated for by those for customs, which are steadily and largely increasing over last year, and the estimates made for this year, and which will sustain the whole revenue despite the depressing influences now bearing heavily upon some branches of it, and leave a surplus larger perhaps than has been expected.

FALSE.

The Mexican Consulate at San Francisco telegraphs that the reported execution of the United States Consul at Mazatlan is false.

FUNERAL OF MR. JOHNSON.

The funeral ceremonies of Representative Johnson, of Pennsylvania, were held in the House hall to-day. There was a crowded audience, including the President and Secretary Seward. The funeral service was read by Rev. Dr Boynton, Chaplain of the House. The remains were taken to the Congressional cemetery, escorted by a large number of Senators, Representatives and officials.

FROM HONDURAS.

Indian Raid on Plantations—British Troops Departed.

NEW YORK, February 3.—A letter from Belize, Honduras, 8th of January, states that the Colonists are in a wild state of excitement, in consequence of the indian raid on the mahogany cutters and planters. A detachment of British troops which were sent against the enemy in December, was met by the Indians and defeated after a short battle. The retreat of the British is described as a very disorderly rout. Martial law was proclaimed in Belize, and continued in operation. English reinforcements had arrived, and others were expected. Trade was dull in Belize, although slightly improved.

BY THE CABLE

Reform Measures in English Parliament.

Laird Offers to Pay Alabama Claims.

HEAVY EARTHQUAKE AT SIERRA LEONE.

Right of Social and Religious Meetings in France.

Revolutionists Arrested in Madrid.

Greek Volunteers Going to Crete.

Rising at Rome Discountenanced by Garibaldi.

Ship Monmouth Lost at Sea.

Maximilian's Stay in Mexico Dependent on the Congress.

The American Squadron in the Mediterranean.

Its Presence Complicating the Eastern Question.

The Atlantic and Great Western.

LONDON, February 1.—The affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, which were referred to a committee, are much improved

Reform.

It is certain that on the opening, Parliament will propose reform measures.

A Liberal Offer.

Mr. Laird offers to pay the Alabama claims.

Earthquake.

An earthquake occurred at Sierra Leone, and was very destructive to life and property.

Social and Religious Meetings.

PARIS, February 1.—Napoleon will soon issue a decree granting perpetual right of social and religious meetings.

Greek Volunteers.

ATHENS, February 1.—It is impossible for the Grecian Government to prevent volunteers leaving for Crete. Fifteen hundred have just left for that Island.

Revolutionists Arrested.

MADRID, February 2.—Over one hundred arrests have recently been made here of persons supposed to be connected with the revolutionary schemes.

Rising at Rome Discountenanced.

LONDON, February 2, Noon.—Garibaldi discountenances any rising at Rome at present.

Protests.

Russia protests against the Poles gathering in Gallicia.

New Flag.

BERLIN, February 1.—The flag of the North Germanic Confederation agreed upon will consist of an eagle, and black, white and red stripes.

Declines to Treat.

Prussia declines to treat with the South German States, on account of the provisions of the treaty of Prague.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, February 2, evening.—The ship Monmouth, from New Orleans for Liverpool, via Pensacola, was abandoned at sea; no date. Eight lives lost; the remainder of the crew, twelve in number, were saved.

The steamer Belgian, from Portland, arrived at Green Castle. The City of Cork, from New York, arrived at this port.

QUEENSTOWN, February 2.—The steamer Persia, from New York, arrived.

Maximilian.

LONDON, February 2.—Advices from the Continent state that it is officially announced that Maximilian will remain in Mexico, if the Congress of that country, now soon to assemble, sustains him.

Plans of the Government.

It is said that the plans of the Government do not embrace the introduction of the Reform bill. The subject of reform will merely be recommended.

Bismarck Reticent.

BERLIN, February 2.—Count Bismarck refused to declare the policy to be pursued by Germany, with regard to the differences between France and Belgium on one side, and Prussia on the other.

American Squadron in the Mediterranean.

PARIS, February 2.—*La Presse* thinks the presence of the American squadron in the Mediterranean seems only to complicate the Eastern question.

London Money Market.

LONDON, February 2. Evening.—Consols declined 1 16, and quoted at 90 9 16. Erie shares declined ½ and closed at 38¾ at Frankfort Five-twenties advanced ⅛, and closed at 76¾ at Paris. United States bonds advanced fully ¾ and closed at 82¾ Bonds in this city all unchanged, as are also Illinois Central; the former closing at 73, and the latter at 83¼.

LONDON, February 1.—Consols 90 1-16; Five-twenties, 72 15 16; Illinois Central, 83¼; Erie, 39.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 2, Evening.—Cotton closed dull and inactive. The sales to-day amount to 6,000 bales; prices firm and unchanged.

Breadstuffs quiet; Corn declined to 40 shillings for mixed Western.

Provisions quiet and steady.

Spirits of turpentine 37 shillings 6d. per cwt.

THE INDIANS.

FIFTY-NINE WHITES BUTCHERED.

Murders of Common Occurrence

The People of Montana Arming.

Gen. Crook's Forces Operating in Idaho.

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS, February 2.—A man came into Salina, about fifty miles west of here, yesterday, and reports a frightful massacre of white men by Cheyenne Indians, near the head of Smoky Hill river, a few days since, under the following circumstances: Wallace's train, with sixty men, were in camp, when a party of fourteen Indians came begging. The teamsters refused to give them anything, whereupon the Indians fired upon them, without effect. The teamsters returned the fire, and killed eight Indians About eight o'clock that night the camp was surrounded by two hundred Indians, who massacred fifty-nine out of the sixty three. The man that brought the news had an arrow hole through his shoulder, and another wound in his hip. He claims to be one of four men that escaped from the party.

The Omahas and Kaws made an evening raid on the Cheyennes a few days since on the Salina. Several head of Cheyenne stock were captured One of the Kaws was killed.

Wm. Comstock, the famous interpreter, Government scout and guide, says the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes of Arkansas and Smoky Hill appear friendly, but a part of the Northern Indians are now moving southward, and have already committed many murders and other outrages. Mr. Comstock believes they mean war.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, February 2.—A letter from a soldier at Fort Phil Kearny says that the Indians are still hostile and very threatening in that vicinity. It was with great difficulty that the bodies of the victims of the late massacre could be buried, owing to the presence in the immediate neighborhood of bands of savages.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—Late Montana papers report considerable alarm in different regions on account of Indian depredations, and the people were arming to chastise them.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 2.—A telegram states that General Crook was actively carrying on the war against the Indians in Idaho Territory, and confirms the report of the capture of one hundred Indians

FROM BOSTON.

Death of a Journalist—Strike at Lowell.

BOSTON, February 2.—James F. Otis, a well-known journalist, died to-day.

The operatives of the Middlesex woolen mills at Lowell are on a strike, in consequence of a reduction of wages.

FROM MONTREAL.

Lord Monck Censured—Mills Burned.

MONTREAL, January 2.—It is understood here that Lord Monck was censured for his course in the matter of Lamirande.

The mills belonging to H. Corndlie were destroyed to-day by fire. Loss heavy.

Robbers Sentenced.

WILKESBARRE, PA., February 2.—The six men who attacked and robbed the wagon of the Hope Express between Kingston and Wilkesbarre on the 9th of January last of $16,000 were to-day sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years each. The money was recovered.

From Ottawa, C. W.

OTTAWA, February 2.—Rev W. B. Balia, recently acquitted of the charge of murdering his sister, has been deprived of his clerical connection with the Church of England.

Ex-Governor Carney, of Kansas, announces his retirement from politics. He was defeated for the United States Senatorship a few days ago.

THE BREAK-UP.

Mansfield, Pa., Inundated.

SHARPSBURG AND STEWARTSTOWN PARTLY SUBMERGED.

Steamboats Swept Away at Wheeling.

Particulars of the Break-Up at Prominent Points.

Extent of Damage and Estimated Loss

The thaw of Friday and Saturday has had the effect of swelling all the streams running into the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers, and the rapid rise in those rivers has caused the breaking up of the ice, doing no little damage at various points.

MANSFIELD INUNDATED.

On Friday afternoon, Chartiers creek rose rapidly, and in a short time was full of floating ice. The ice gorged a short distance above Mansfield, which caused the creek to overflow its banks and partly submerge the village. A number of farms in the vicinity were badly damaged by the flood of ice and water that cut a channel through them. The farm of J. L Thornburg, Robert Bell and Thomas Ewing, Esq., suffered more severely than others, the ice in some places being piled up ten feet in height. Their combined loss is roughly estimated at two thousand dollars. A number of houses were rendered unfit for occupancy for a time, but the water having receded they are all right now.

There was some excitement at the wharves in this city yesterday, but no disaster was experienced by any of the boats in port. During the day, three oil boats, belonging to Fisher Bros. were swept from their moorings, and floated off down the Allegheny River into the Ohio. About a dozen flatboats passed the city on their way southward, whose owners' names we did not hear.

THE FLOOD ON THE ALLEGHENY.

Contrary to the expectations of the river men, the ice on the Allegheny river floated away without doing any material damage. On Saturday morning the owners of the various steamers lying in port secured a large force of workmen and cut the ice from around their boats. This work, owing to the fact that the ice was, in many places, two feet in thickness, consumed considerable time, but was completed about noon. The steam tug, Little Jim Rees, was, during the afternoon, brought into the stream, and an effort made by using the boat as a "battering ram" to shatter the ice; but although all the power of the engines was called into requisition, it was found impossible to penetrate the heavy mass, and the project was abandoned. The ice was then cut with axes into pieces, and during the evening it floated away. The river remained free until noon yesterday, when it was again filled from bank to bank with ice and slush. The steamers had, however, been protected by placing heavy booms before them, and, except the sinking of a few coal and oil flats, no damage ensued. At dusk the ice had floated out, and the river was again free. It is stated that a heavy gorge exists in the river some twenty miles above the city, and it is probable that it will be dislodged and arrive here to-day. No danger is, however, apprehended to the shipping at this point, but it may result disastrously at ports below.

AT SHARPSBURG.

Pine Creek, which empties into the Allegheny river a short distance below the borough of Sharpsburg, had been frozen over for several weeks, and the ice was in many places three feet thick. Shortly after seven o'clock yesterday morning the ice commenced to give way, and floated to the mouth of the creek, where it gorged, and drove the water back to the low ground of Sharpsburg and Stewartstown, inundating a large portion of these enterprising villages to the depth of at least two feet. The flood was sudden and unexpected, and the villagers were unprepared for it, and, as a consequence, the damage will be considerable. Yesterday afternoon the residents of the borough were actively engaged in combatting the flood and searching for their out-houses and fences which had been carried away. The creek has also gorged near Murray's mill, four miles above the borough, which may have the effect of staying the flood until an opening can be effected.

Below will be found special dispatches to the COMMERCIAL from various points on the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers, detailing the rise in the rivers and the damages arising therefrom:

The Rise in the Monongahela.

[By Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Lines.]
Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial
GREENSBORO, February 2, 2 P. M.

Ice not yet broken here. Thirty feet of water and rising.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial
DAVIDSON'S FERRY, February 3, 2 P. M.

Ice broke here at six o'clock, and is rapidly moving away.

HIGH RIVER AT BROWNSVILLE.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
BROWNSVILLE, February 3, 2 P. M.

There is twenty two feet of water here, and rising slowly. Have heard of no damage being done in the neighborhood.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
BROWNSVILLE, February 3, 8 o'clock P. M

The gorge between Greensboro gave way this afternoon about four o'clock, carrying everything before it. The ice reached Rice's Landing about five o'clock, and the huge masses are supposed to have torn off some of the sheeting of Dam No. 6, and done some damage to the abutment on the opposite side of the river. The lock is filled with ice, which will require some days, perhaps, to clear it out.

About seven o'clock this evening the ice reached Brownsville, and the river is now full from bank to bank. Have not heard of any damage in this neighborhood. Two rafts passed from above. There are now twenty-eight feet water here, and rising two feet an hour. It is impossible to learn the amount of damage done at Greensboro this evening.

TOWBOAT SUNK AT M'KEESPORT.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
MCKEESPORT, February 3—8 P. M.

The river is running full of ice. The towboat Arab, belonging to Wm. Stone, was sunk to-day in the mouth of Youghiogheny river, by having a hole made in her hull by floating ice. She sunk gradually to her boiler deck, and then capsized. B.

[By Merchants' National Telegraph Company.]

Allegheny River.

THE RIVER AT FREEPORT.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial
FREEPORT, February 3, 1867.

Allegheny river falling fast. The Kiskiminetas river is running out very rapidly. Ice still tight in the Allegheny above Freeport. Not much damage done as yet.

THE RIVER AT OIL CITY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
OIL CITY, February 3, 1867.

This morning the river was about thirty inches and rising. The ice moved below the island a little, and in some parts of the creek it is open. No general break up is anticipated now. It is snowing now, with prospects of a freeze to-night. No damage done as yet—river now rising slowly.

Ohio River.

BARGES CARRIED AWAY AT MARIETTA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
MARIETTA, Ohio, Feb. 3.

The Muskingum run out last night. All the barges harbored here were carried away by the ice. Newport gorge gave way, taking many barges. No damage to steamers at this place.

DISASTERS AT WHEELING—STEAMERS SWEPT OFF.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WHEELING, February 3.

Ice blockade gave way at four P. M. Saturday, from the effect of the thaw of the last few days and heavy rain on Saturday. The steamers Hillman, Eagle and New State and Booth, Battelle & Co.'s wharf boat were carried off by the gorge. The Eagle was landed three miles below the city, badly damaged. The Hillman and New State passed Moundsville at ten, but nothing has been heard from them since, and the damage cannot consequently be accurately given. The Hudson, Gipsey, Leslie Coombs, Webster and Viola were in more secure harbor and escaped without injury. The river is very high, and fears are entertained of another flood.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
[By Western Union Telegraph Company.]
WELLSVILLE, O., February 3—5:30 P. M.

Ice commenced moving about 8 A. M. on Saturday. No damage reported in this locality. River high and rising. Ice still running. Small rafts, with men on board, have just passed.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

Special dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
BROWNSVILLE, February 3—12 P. M.

Twenty-eight and a half feet water, and the river falling slowly. Ice still running heavy. It is impossible to ascertain the exact amount of damage, but as all were pretty well prepared for a big rise, the loss here will not be heavy. The following is all as far as heard from: The steamer Fayette, of the Union Packet Line Co., had her wheel badly damaged by heavy pieces of timber striking it, knocking several arms and buckets out. Carver, Wood & Co., had a raft carried away by ice. A large quantity of lumber passed here, but the owners are unknown.

COUNTERFEITING IN PHILADELPHIA.—The *Ledger* of Saturday says: "We understand that a forged check for eighteen hundred dollars, in the name of a broker on Third street, was presented at the Philadelphia Bank yesterday, and paid. In this particular case the party in whose name the check was forged use their own private blanks, and yet the rogues had so entirely counterfeited both the blank and the signature that when the forged check was first returned it was called genuine. A little scrutiny detected the fraud. There is evidently in and about the city a greater number of pick-pockets and counterfeiters than ever before, calling for the utmost care on the part of business men, and vigilance on the part of the banks and police to detect and arrest the perpetrators."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN

Qualified Suffrage.

To be Submitted to the Southern Legislatures.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, February 3, 1867.

The highly important consultation which the President and his Cabinet have been holding with leading Southern men on the new plan for reconstruction, and alluded to last week in these dispatches, ended last night in an agreement that a series of resolutions, drawn up at the conference, in favor of suffrage, based on reading and writing and property qualifications of two hundred and fifty dollars, should be submitted for adoption to the Southern Legislatures, to pave the way for the submission of the question by the President in his message to the Fortieth Congress. These resolutions were sent to the Governors of several of the Southern States to-day, accompanied by an advisory letter, stating that they meet the President's approval. The question of amnesty does not appear to have been an essential feature of the proposed plan.

The Governor of North Carolina was telegraphed to-night to keep the Legislature in session to consider these propositions, and similar messages were sent to the executives of Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, left to-night to submit the new plan to the Legislature of his own State.

Gen. George H. Thomas left for the West to-night.

MEXICO.

Alvarez Moving on the Capital.

Liberals Operating Against Colima.

The Church Party will Abandon the Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 2.—The Golden Age brings later advices from Mexico. General Alvarez has moved his forces toward the city of Mexico, his headquarters being Yguala. When last heard from the Imperialist force under Mendez were besieged in Morelia by the Liberals. News of the taking of the town was soon expected.

Corona passed quickly through Tepic, and would march on Colima, now in the hands of the Imperialists, making it impossible to send merchandise to Guadalajara and other cities from the coast. Five or six vessels, due at Manzanillo, with full cargoes of merchandise from Europe, will not be landed while the Imperialists have possession of Colima. Corona and the other Generals will spare no efforts to capture the place.

Five French war vessels were in the harbor of Acapulco. A small force of Imperialists garrison the forts.

Letters from the interior of Mexico state that many prominent members of the Church party, who uphold the dominion of the Austrians, will abandon the country when the French leave.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Mexican correspondence to the 19th ultimo states that forced loans were the result of late deliberations of the Imperialists at La Jesa, and that American residents there were to be among the contributors to support Maximilian's Government.

Twenty-five members of the Junta voted for the continuance of Maximilian on the throne, but it was the popular impression that the council has resolved to pronounce for Ortega as a feeler of the national will.

The exodus of Mexican and French was increasing. The Archbishop of Mexico was getting ready to take his departure. Two and a half millions of dollars had been shipped from Vera Cruz as an advance of the French withdrawal from the Empire.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 3.—The Mexican Consul of this city has received official information of the capture of the important town of Cuernavaca, forty miles from the City of Mexico, together with the Imperial forces commanded by Colonel Madrid, who also was shot by order of a court martial. General Palacces routed the Imperialists at Morelia, in the State of Michoacan, and captured the city.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, February 2.—In the House the debate on the Negro Suffrage Bill closed, and a test vote was taken, which resulted, yeas 36, nays 28. The friends of the measure are much elated.

Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, KY., February 2.—The House referred to the Committee on Federal Relations a resolution that the President be requested to issue a proclamation for general amnesty, and if not now considered inexpedient by him, that John C. Breckinridge be pardoned and permitted to return home. The bill was passed designating the 4th of May for the election of Congressmen for the next session, instead of the regular August election.

New York.

ALBANY, February 2.—A bill was introduced in the Assembly yesterday, to enable the National Bank Associations to become State Banking institutions.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—In the Legislature to-day an act, which passed last year, exempting property in certain cases from taxation, was amended to include any property which has been used by the military or civil authorities of the United States.

FROM HAVANA.

Health of the City—Small Pox at Matanzas, &c.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The steamer Columbia brings Havana advices to January 30th. The weather was unusually disagreeable, but as yet but little sickness, though there have been a few cases of yellow fever in the harbor. The small pox has apparently run its course in Matanzas, though there were over five hundred cases there still.

Advices from St. Thomas state that the cholera was rapidly decreasing.

The Dominician Republic was progressing finely under President Cabral At Demarara the yellow fever was raging. To January 7th, one hundred and sixty cases were received in the hospitals, of which thirty-two died.

FROM GALVESTON.

The Freedmen's Bureau—Officer Complimented—Physicians Arrested.

GALVESTON, February 4.—General Griffin has issued orders empowering military officers, where there are no Sub Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau, to act as such, and thus extend the operations of the Bureau over the entire State.

General Griffin officially compliments Major Hoym, of the 11th United States colored troops, for dispersing a troop of banditti at Hogtown.

There is some excitement at Waco on account of two doctors who performed a nameless surgical mutilation of a negro lad. They had been arrested by the civil authorities, and rescued afterward by the citizens, but were finally rearrested, and are now held by the military.

FROM OSWEGO.

Three Blocks of Buildings Destroyed by Fire.

OSWEGO, February 3.—This morning a fire broke out in the bakery of Danquer & Nathan, on West First street. Three blocks were destroyed. Loss about $50,000. The bakery, Merchants' Union Express Office, Rocne's drug store, Cooper's confectionery, Tuttle's photograph gallery, Russell & Frackenaury's liquor store and billiard room, and Puerham & Walbridge's undertaking rooms, were destroyed. Insurance from $15,000 to $20,000.

FROM ARKANSAS.

General Ord's Headquarters—Newspaper Suspended.

LOUISVILLE, February 2.—A gentleman just from Arkansas, reports that General Ord is moving his headquarters from Little Rock to Fort Smith

The *New Era*, a radical paper at Fort Smith, is reported to be about to suspend publication on account of the antagonistic feeling there.

Improvements in Franklin, Pa.

The Venango *Spectator* publishes a list showing the improvements in the borough of Franklin, from which it appears that six hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars were expended during the past year for that purpose. The principal improvements are the following: Franklin, Exchange, $150,000; Hanna's Block, 125,000; Plumer's Block, 60,000; Union School House, 50,000; St. John's Church, 20,000; H Dubbs, dwelling, 10 000; J A Dewar, do, 7,000; G E Ridgway, do, 6,000; A H Crawford, do, 5,000; W R Crawford, 5,000; J Thorn, do, 3 000; C H Raymond, do, 5,000; County Jail, 20,000; Water Company, 30,000; S M'Aninch, dwelling, 2 500; G S Boals, do, 2,500; Wilson Smith, do, 2,500; W Tourtelette, do, 1,500; D Smith, do, 1,500; Jefferson and Franklin Railroad Depot, 10,000; H. Robinson, dwelling, 6 000; Streng & Co., do, 7,000; T M'Donough, do. 4 000; C H Dale, do, 2,000; T F Anderson, do. 15 000; T H Martin, do, 10,000; A A Plumer, do, 10,000; R Lamberton, store, 30,000; W A Horton, do, 6,000; H Newell, do, 7,500; J G Lamberton, do, 7,500; Grant House, repairs, 2,500; J & R H Woodburn, store, 7,500; M A Plumer, store, 7,500; Brigham & M'Gough, do, 15,000; C Fulkerson, dwelling, 5,000; B Lindsay, do, 2 000; N S Ridgway, do, 8,000; N S Ridgway, 2,500; U P Church, 10,000. The *Spectator* says: "If any town in Pennsylvania, or elsewhere, of the size of Franklin, has expended so large a sum in improvements during any single year, let us have the figures! We think our array of facts go to prove that this old borough is decidedly alive, and in a prosperous condition. We have no doubt that the statistics of every borough and village in Venango county would show gratifying evidences of prosperity and growth if they were collected and published.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Claims of Disloyal Persons not to be Paid.

Tenure of Office Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, February 2, 1867.

SENATE.

A petition was presented from the sugar refiners of the United States, stating that there are thirty five millions invested in their business in the country, and asking protection in pending tariff bill.

Mr. WADE called up the bill authorizing the Judges of Idaho to appoint the times and places of holding Courts, and providing that the Legislature be elected biennially in August, and meet biennially the first Monday in December, which passed.

The joint resolution authorizing Ocean Mail service three times per month between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, at a cost not exceeding $25 000 per annum, was passed.

Mr. SUMNER'S resolution calling for the letter on which Mr. Seward founded his inquiries to Minister Motley, was passed.

On motion of Mr. CONNESS, the Secretary of State was requested to report what steps were taken by him to obtain from the Republic of Columbia the right for the United States to make the necessary surveys for an Inter Ocean Ship Canal through her territory.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution prohibiting payments from the Treasury to persons not known to have been opposed to the rebellion, and in favor of its suppression, with an amendment striking out the provision above quoted, and leaving the bill to prohibit payment of any claim of such persons occurring prior to the 13th of April, 1861 and that no portion shall authorize such payment until this joint resolution is modified or rejected.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing for the entry at the minimum price of public lands in California and Nevada, and settled and occupied as town sites, with an amendment providing that it shall be construed subject to the provisions of the act granting right of way to ditch and canal owners over public lands, and nothing in this act shall be construed to grant any right in conflict with the rights of miners upon public lands, which they hold under any law of Congress, or by rules or customs of miners.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to define and punish certain crimes therein named, with an amendment striking out the whole bill and inserting that if any persons shall rob another lawfully in custody thereof of any kind or description of personal property belonging to the United States, or shall feloniously take and carry away the same, the person so offending shall on conviction be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment at hard labor not less than one year or more than ten years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Mr. HAINES introduced a bill to amend the act for the removal of causes in certain cases from State Courts, approved July 27, 1866, which amendment provides that parties now resident of any of the States lately in insurrection, or a party plaintiff in any cause now pending or hereafter brought in any court of such State, who is or shall be defended in a cause retained according to the laws of such State for adjudication, for relief sought by him, after plaintiff has ceased to prosecute the original action, shall be entitled, where the amount involved exceeds $500, at any time before the trial or final hearing thereof to have said cause removed to the United States Circuit Court for such State, in the manner prescribed by the act to which this is a supplement: Provided, that such removal shall apply only to such causes as could under the Constitution and existing laws be brought into the Circuit or District Court of the United States in such State by the original act.

Section 2 provides that the pleadings in the cause when transferred shall have the same voice and effect which the original pleadings would have in State Courts under the laws and practices thereof at the time of commencing of the cause therein; provided, that no person shall be excluded or prevented from testifying or be deemed incompetent as a witness upon account of his color or race.

The Bankrupt bill came up. The pending question was upon the amendment of the Judiciary Committee to strike out the proposition of the House bill exempting from sale under the operations of the law so much of the debtors' property as is exempted by the exemption law of the State in which the debtors reside. It was debated by Messrs. Stewart, Foster, Poland and Doolittle, after which a vote was taken on Mr. WILSON'S amendment to insert in lieu of the above a provision that an amount may be exempted not to exceed $2,000. This was rejected, and the question recurred on striking out the clause above referred to. Yeas 14, nays 25.

The Senate bill to regulate tenure of office was received from the House, amended so as to include Cabinet officers among those who cannot be removed without the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. EDMONDS moved that the Senate disagree and call for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped the Senate would agree to amendment. He did not see why Cabinet Ministers should be excepted from the provisions of the bill, and the fight might as well be made here as in a Committee of Conference.

Mr. EDMONDS said the Senate had expressed its opinion very decidedly on this subject, and according to usages of the body it ought not to be pressed to concur in what it had so decidedly voted down.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject. Disagreed to.

The Clerk announced [illegible] death of Philip Johnson, Representative from the Eleventh Pennsylvania District.

Mr. BUCKALEW delivered an address on the life and character of the deceased, of whom he spoke in terms of sincere regard and high respect. The customary resolutions were passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, leave was given the Judiciary Committee to sit during session hour for the remainder of the session.

Mr. HOOPER gave notice of his intention to move on Monday for evening sessions of the House daily except Saturdays.

Senate bill, to regulate tenure of certain civil officers, came up. The vote of yesterday rejecting Mr. WILLIAMS'S amendment was reconsidered, 71 against 65, and the amendment was adopted, 82 against 63. The effect of the amendment is to strike out the exception of Cabinet officers from the operation of the bill.

The bill passed, 111 against 38

The Senate amendment to the tariff bill were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill to extend the patent of Thomas W. Hervey was tabled.

The Senate joint resolutions providing for the payment of certain Kentucky militia forces was passed with amendments.

Several private bills were disposed of.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill for the election by the House of Congressional Printer and the abolishment of the office of Superintendent of Public Printing.

No member seeking the floor, Mr. LAFLIN moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to table the bill.

A vote was about to be taken, when Mr. ANCONA rose and announced the death of his colleague, and offered the usual resolutions of condolence and respect. Eulogies were delivered

Adjourned.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAIDS—Two good Chambermaids can find permanent employment and good wages, by applying at the REVERE HOUSE, 62 Fifth street. tf

WANTED.—OFFICE—An Office wanted in the business part of the city—either first or second floor. Address Box 1, Commercial office.

WANTED—PARTNERSHIP—An active Partnership, with $15,000 to $20,000 to invest in the manufacture of Iron, by one who has had some ten years' experience in the business. Address "Investment," Box 251, Postoffice, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—HOUSEBUILDERS.—Every house owner and builder to call at 351 Liberty street, to see Catlin's Sash Lock and Supporter. Answers for pulleys. A good chance for mechanics. Territory for sale. MILLER & PRESCOTT, Agents.

WANTED—TO FURNISH—Some party with from one hundred to two hundred and fifty bushels per day, of best quality Youghiogheny Slack or Nut Coal, for six months or longer. Terms liberal. Address Postoffice Box 1,455.

WANTED—SALESMAN.—A good Salesman who has been in the Wholesale Dry Goods or Clothing Business, and can influence a good trade. A liberal salary will be given. Good reference required. Address "Wholesale Merchant," Commercial Office.

WANTED—GIRLS—Thirty Girls, thirteen years of age or older, to work at paper box making, at the works of the Penn'a. Salt Manufacturing Company, Natrona, Pa. Wages, Three to Five Dollars per week. Cars leave Federal Street Station, Western P. R. R., at 6 and 9:20 A. M., and 2:15 and 7 P. M.

WANTED—CAST SCRAP IRON.—Apply at Foundry, end of Upper Bridge, Birmingham, or at Office, corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh. LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS.

WANTED—SOLDIERS.—Attention Soldiers! 1,000 Soldiers wanted at once to engage in a highly honorable and appropriate business, at which from $50 to $150 per month has been made. Write for particulars, it will do no harm, and may result greatly to your advantage. C. F. VENT & CO., 38 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. eod*

WANTED—FARMERS.—Important to Farmers—1,000 more Farmers wanted at once to engage in a very appropriate, honorable and pleasant business for the next three months, or longer, in which 300 persons have embarked in the last two months and at which from $50 to $250 per month is being made. For full particulars address C. F. VENT & CO., 38 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. eod*

WANTED—INFORMATION.—Information of Patrick O'Donovan, who left his friends in Portsmouth, Ohio, about the 10th of December last, to come to Pittsburgh, since which time nothing has been heard from him. Information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his mother, Mrs. JANE O'DONOVAN, care Rev. Mr. P. WHITELY, Portsmouth, Ohio.

WANTED—PARTNER—Partner with a Capital of $8,000 to $10,000. References required. Address Box "R," THIS OFFICE.

WANTED—FARMERS.—100 Farmers to engage in a business that will pay them from $100 to $150 per month from now until next Spring. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 507 Minor street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—GARDENER—A practical Vegetable Gardener—man without family preferred. Address LOCK BOX No. 153.

WANTED—SITUATION—A situation by a Lady to teach among the Freedmen. Good references given. Address M. L., THIS OFFICE.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—A Woman competent to take charge of an extensive establishment. Experience and the best of references required. Address LOCK BOX 253.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $300 per month, everywhere, male and female to introduce throughout the United States, the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio

CAUTION—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

WANTED—TO FURNISH $500 IN GREENBACKS to a few men who can give references and can travel part of the time in a light, genteel business. Permanent and big pay is the motto. J. C. TILTON.

WANTED.—100, 1,000, 10,000 men to sell Andrews' Gas Genator, which can be attached to any lamp, makes the best gaslight in existence from common oil, convenient as a candle will not blow out. Most rapidly selling article out, retailing at $1 00. Agents are coining money, selling it with right to use it. J. C. TILTON, No. 10½ St Clair street.

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED—HOUSE A large House, with from 10 to 12 Rooms, suitable for a genteel Boarding House. Address J. H., at THIS OFFICE. tf

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE, easy of access by rail—Pennsylvania Road preferred. Must have at least EIGHT ROOMS and some ground desired. Address "B." Commercial office. tf

WANTED A SMALL HOUSE, with four or five Rooms. Address, stating terms location, &c., E. A., this office.

LOST.

LOST—WOLF SKIN ROBE—On Thursday morning, somewhere between the Mechanic Street Bridge and the Iron City Livery Stable No. 45 Irwin street. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the Livery Stable at above place.

LOST—DISCHARGE PAPER.—The Discharge Paper of Charles Frimper, late of Co. K, 74th Regiment Pa. Vols., and Paymaster Stemberger's Check for $160, payable to his order. As the check was not endorsed by him, it is therefore of no use to anybody but the owner A suitable reward will be given to the person leaving the same at the Office of Arthurs & Riddell, No. 135 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. CHARLES FRIMPER.

LOST—CHECK—On Wood street, between Haven's and Fourth street, a Check drawn by Lippincott & Bakewell, Number 903, on the Allegheny National Bank, for One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars ($115) payable to the order of Burke & Barnes Parties are warned hereby against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

Pittsburgh, January 31, 1867.

LOST—BREASTPIN—A Lady's Jet and Pearl Breastpin. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at No. 100 Wood street. RICHARD E. BREED. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—House No. 128 Third street. Also, a small House in the rear. Apply to R. WILSON, Commercial office, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

FOR RENT—STORE—The whole or part of No. 64 Fourth street, now occupied by S. S. Marvin as a Steam Cracker Bakery. House, 29 feet front by 75 deep. Inquire of JAMES T. BRADY & CO., corner Fourth and Wood streets.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—The Warehouse, Nos 226 and 228 Liberty street, and 173 Wood street, at present occupied by the subscribers. Possession given first of April, or sooner if desired. JOHN FLOYD & CO.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Situated on the corner of Sandusky street and North Common, Allegheny city; contains 12 rooms, bath room, water closet, wash room, stationary tubs, hot and cold water throughout the house; also, gas fixtures and chandeliers. Furniture all new—any part of which will be sold at a liberal discount to any party renting the premises. Address J. H. D., Lock Box 126½, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

FOR RENT—WAREROOM AND OFFICE—The second floor, with large Office, of No. 57 Wood street, now occupied by T. A. Evans & Co. Inquire of BECK, PHILLIPS & CO., 121 Second st.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A very desirable Office in Jones' Building, on Fourth street, between Wood and Market streets. For terms inquire of SEMPLE & JONES, corner Third and Wood streets.

FOR RENT—LANDING.—The first Boat Landing above Lock No. 1, on North side of Monongahela River, having 440 feet front. Inquire of EVANS, CLOW DALZELL & CO., 14 Market street, corner of First street.

FOR RENT—OFFICE.—One Office in Dalzell's Building, corner Irwin street and Duquesne Way. Apply to JAMES DALZELL & SON, 69 and 70 Water street.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE.—Warehouse No 95 Water and 122 Front street. Inquire of NIMICK & CO.

FOR RENT.—A ROOM—The Audience Room of Plymouth Congregational Church, on Hand street. Inquire of JOHNSON & PAINE, 7 Hancock street or H. SMITH, Merchant Tailor, Wylie street.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE BUSINESS HOUSE—A Lease of a good Business House on Liberty st.; also, a light stock of Groceries and Fixtures, suitable for a wholesale or retail business. Satisfactory particulars will be given. Possession now or 1st of April. Address A, Commercial Office.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE.—Oakland Residence, at the junction of Craft Avenue and main road. Elegant two story and a half residence, containing Nine Rooms, all completely finished. Marble and Slate Mantles throughout; splendid Kitchen, with Range complete. Capacious Stable on the premises. Ground belonging is about one acre, filled with the finest Trees, Shrubbery, &c. All furnished with best of water from a splendid Well, as well as a large Cistern. Inquire for price and terms, at 49 St. Clair street, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—HOUSE.—House No. 34 Pride street, on Lot 18x110 feet. The house is a good Two Story Frame of Nine Rooms. Gas and water in the house. Possession on 1st of April next. Inquire of S. CUTHBERT & SONS, or of GEO. W. JOPE, at the Sligo Iron Works, Monongahela Borough. tf

FOR SALE—PRIVATE RESIDENCE. A desirable Private Residence, situate on Bellefontaine street, in Lawrenceville, containing Seven Rooms and Hall, all very well finished. The Lot is 24 by 100 feet. Will be sold low and on reasonable terms. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES, Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE.—A desirable Residence FOR SALE, IN EAST LIBERTY The House is Brick, with nine large rooms, hall and cellar, with wash house attached. The lot contains the One-Third of an Acre, and has erected on it a Stable for three horses and carriage, oven, &c. &c. For terms apply on the premises, northeast corner of Negley avenue and Ross street, or to S. CALDWELL, Commercial office, or address R. F. LOGAN Parnassus Postoffice, Westmoreland co., Pa.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—In Sewickley, Twelve Rooms; Three Acres of ground. Near Railroad Station. Price low. Address JAMES ADAIR, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—A new Brick Dwelling of twelve rooms, with a small Tenement and three acres of ground, being one complete square, within a few minutes walk of the station, in the healthful and moral town of Beaver with its high social and educational advantages. Possession given any time. Address R. T. TAYLOR Beaver, Pa. 1tawtf

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—Suburban Residence Rare Chance. LARGE MANSION freshly remodelled and repaired, in complete order with all modern conveniences Two and a half acres in the Grounds. Situated on the Pennsylvania Railroad, six miles out, and about four minutes' walk from a regular Station. Apply at 119 FIRST STREET

FOR SALE—HOUSE.—One large brick Dwelling House, situated in the Borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., containing Ten Rooms with Cellar, Coal House and Cistern. The house is forty-two feet long and twenty-eight feet wide. Possession given on the first day of April, 1867. Inquire of McCASKY & KERR, Freedom, Pa

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—ENGINE—One Ten Horse Power Oscillating Engine, with a 14 ft. two-flued Boiler, and 60 feet stack, all complete and in perfect order Engine working every day. Apply to S. S. MARVIN, 64 Fourth street. tf

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES—Lease and Fixtures of a first-class Store on Fifth street. For particulars address G, Commercial Office.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—A desirable Building Lot, at Millvale Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, of 2½ Acres, within three minutes' walk of Millvale Station and six minutes' walk of horse railroad. Inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 29 Wood street, or JOHN D. BAILEY, No 102 Fourth street

FOR SALE—SCALE—A second hand Fairbanks' track scale, weighing 5 000 lbs, in complete order. Information may be had through this office.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—ENGINES.—
2 7½ inch Engines, 20 inch stroke;
1 8½ do 20 do
1 15 do 30 do
All set on cast metal frames, and of the best material Apply at
WILLIAM FISHER'S Engine Shop,
On Pike street, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Fifth Ward. TTHS

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS—Splendid chance for a Home Rare bargain for men of small means. Fourteen desirable Building Lots, each 20 feet by 80 to a 10 foot alley, situate in Allegheny city, bounded by Ridge, Chartiers and Belmont streets and aforesaid alley, within a few steps of Rebecca street cars. These are the highest and driest bottom lots between the Suspension Bridge and Wood's Run. The entire property would make one of the finest manufacturing sites in the vicinity of the two cities. The lots remaining unsold will be offered at public auction on the premises, Saturday, February 23d, at 2 o'clock, P. M. JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.—BUILDING LOTS—A delightful place for Private Residences—Four Lots of Ground, planted with Fruit Trees, 100 by 300 feet running on a street, (with a spring of water), running on a line with the Observatory property, and fronting on the Perrysville road, opposite the residence of W. McClintock, Esq. Inquire of GEORGE F. DIRM, No. 97 Wood street. T.TH.S

FOR SALE—CABINET ORGAN—Taken in exchange, and for sale cheap, a Six Stop Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, not many years in use. Also, a choice new lot of the famous Carbart & Needham Silver-Tongue Parlor Organs, at H. KLEBER & BRO'S. No. 122 Wood street.

FOR SALE.—OIL REFINERY.—All the fixtures and appurtenances of an Oil Refinery, consisting of Tanks, Pipes, one Still, hand agitator, &c., &c., situated on the property of the late John S. Cosgrave, near Laughlin's Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. For terms, &c., apply to S. A. COSGRAVE. Pittsburgh Steel Works, cor. Ross and First streets eod-tf

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.—Thirteen acres of excellent Land, property of the late John S. Cosgrave, situate at the foot of Squirrel Hill, and within five minutes' walk of Laughlin's Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, especially suitable for Vineyard Purposes and Building Lots. For terms, &c., apply to S. A. COSGRAVE, Pittsburgh Steel Works, corner Ross and First streets. eod tf

FOR SALE—PLATE GLASS—A lot of French Plate Glass, various sizes, being more than needed by the owner, who imported it for a large improvement. Will be sold at a discount. Apply to G. H. H., at this Office, or to J. J. GILLESPIE, Wood street.

FOR SALE—LOTS—Situated most eligibly on the line separating Allegheny and Manchester, opposite property of Hon. Robt. McKnight, and within one short block of the Manchester Horse Car Line These lots may be had in one piece 134 x224½ feet, (both lines on good streets) or divided into 50 feet fronts by 132 in depth. The grade is sufficiently above the street to make handsome sites for residences. No better building lots have been offered to the public this season. Inquire at 119 First street.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—STEEL WORKS—The property known as the New York Steel Company's Works situated on Staten Island, in the town of Northfield, Richmond county, New York, with 14 Acres of Land, and the following improvements thereon, viz: One Brick Building, 18x110 feet, used as a rolling mill; one Brick Building, 100x36 feet, used as a hammer shop, one Frame Building, 110x50 feet, two stories, used as a crucible factory, and for steel melting, with crucible kiln &c; one Frame Building, 20x45 used as a carpenter and blacksmith's shop; one Frame Building 40x40 feet containing two converting furnaces, for making blister steel; one block of Frame Houses and two Docks 245 feet long, with 175 feet of river frontage. There are also on the premises, one steam engine 16 inch diameter, 40 inch stroke; one steam engine, 12 inch diameter, 32 inch stroke; one steam engine, 17 inch diameter, 48 inch stroke; two steam engines, 15 inch diameter, 48 inch stroke, complete, in good working order, with the necessary boilers. Also, one Sheet, one Merchant Bar, one Muck Bail and one 8-inch Tram, all complete; one large Forge, one small Forge, and two Pit Hammers; one Sheet Shears and three Iron Bar Shears; four Patent Fan Blowers; one Puddling, one Annealing and eight Heating Furnaces. The whole complete and in good running order, with the necessary shafting, pulleys, &c., ready for immediate use.

This property is nearly opposite to Elizabethport, and is connected with New York by the Staten Island boats, running several times a day to the adjoining docks.

A part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HENRY H. ELLIOTT, 69 Liberty street, New York.

FOR SALE—FARM.—Splendid Farm for sale, situated two and one half miles from Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa., on Dunlap's Creek, known as the Thornton Farm, containing 660 Acres 150 in fine Timber, also good orchard of select fruits. It will be sold as a whole or divided to suit purchasers. On the premises are erected a large two story Brick Dwelling House, Bank Barn and all necessary improvements For terms apply to JOHN RICHEY, No. 134 Center Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., or JASPER M. THOMPSON, near Uniontown. F.M.S

FOR SALE—SOUTHERN LANDS.—Farms of all sizes, and at various prices, from $3 to $100 per acre, in Maryland, Virginia and the cotton growing States. Also, never-failing Water-power, Mill sites, Village Lots and Country Stores. Send 20 cents for Catalogue. Address WM. H. NEWTON, Attorney and Broker, 23 Lexington street, Baltimore, Maryland. T.TH.S

FOR SALE—WOOLEN FACTORY AND MILLS—The undersigned continues to offer for sale his Mill Property on Muddy Creek, Greene county, Pa., one and a half miles from the river in a very thriving Valley of Farmers and Wool Growers, &c. The Woolen Mill is the most valuable, being propelled by water in the season of water by an overshot wheel nearly twenty feet high, and in the dry season by steam. There are three Carding Machines and a Jack besides two Carding Machines for Carding Rolls, three Power Looms, and all necessary machinery for Finishing Cloth. It is well patronized, and would justify an increase of machinery. There is also a Grist Mill, with 14 feet water-wheel, and Saw Mill, well patronized and profitable stock. There are four Dwelling Houses, with other necessary Buildings, and a few acres of land The present incumbent being in the evening of life, wishes to sell, and will dispose of it on accommodating terms, believing it at a man in active life, could make it as profitable an investment as any property in the vicinity. It is under insurance. Any further detail will be given when required. JAMES BARNS.

Carmichaels, Greene county, Pa., January 25, 1867.

FOR SALE—FARM.—A Valuable Farm, situated about four miles East of the flourishing village of Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. containing Four Hundred and Eighty Acres, about four hundred of which is improved and under a good state of cultivation. About one half of said farm is Rich Meadow Land, which yields abundant crops of Grass, Corn and other grain. The table land is of excellent quality, well adapted for all farming purposes. There are on the premises a good two-story Frame House, Barn, Grain House, Sheep Houses, &c. Said Farm is located in a healthy section, and is particularly adapted for stock and grazing purposes. The above Farm will be sold entire or in quarters. Terms of payment easy. For particulars inquire at FARMER'S BANK, Salem, Ohio, THOS. M. WILSON, on the premises, or E. FAWCETT, Pittsburgh Penna.
SAMUAL M. REEVES,
E. FAWCETT.
W.S

FOR SALE—FARM—Farm for sale situated in Penn township, Westmoreland county, Pa., adjoining Grapeville Station, on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on which there is a good two story STONE HOUSE, containing seven rooms, a Barn, Carriage House and all other necessary buildings. The Farm contains 147 acres underlaid with a seven foot vein of Coal. There is a Salt Well on it in good running order, producing 9 barrels per day. For further information inquire at No. 80 LOGAN STREET, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—COAL PROPERTY—A Tract of Land, in Elizabeth Tp., on the Youghiogheny River, 5 miles below West Newton, containing 180 ACRES, well improved. 140 Acres of which is Coal, and the balance is the best of River Bottom; the hill portion abounds in Limestone, Flagstone and strong running Springs. The river is deep in front, which is advantageous for loading and harboring boats. Inquire of
ROBT. F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh, or of ROBERT FINNEY, on the premises. no23

FOR SALE.—BLAST FURNACE.—The proprietors of the MIDDLESEX FURNACE, at Middlesex, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, being non residents and unable to give attention to business at Middlesex, will not continue their partnership which expired in July last, and therefore offer their Furnace property for sale at a price so low as to make it an inducement to any one wishing to make Pig Iron. The property consists of Real Estate and Furnace, with all the necessary buildings such as Dwelling Houses for employees, Office, Smith Shop, Casting, Stock and Engine Houses. The Furnace has a Stone Stack, on a rock foundation, the lining is in fair condition, the Hearth and Boshes nearly new and cut from the best Lowell Micaceous Sandstone. Engines for blowing, hoisting and pumping, all in good order. The Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad crosses the property and has a side track for the use of the Furnace. There are also lots with dock front on the Canal, so that a choice may be had, between Canal or Railroad transportation. All the arrangements are made for the cheap handling of stock. Such an opportunity of immediately engaging in making Pig Iron, with a comparatively small investment, and in one of the best Coal regions, is seldom presented. Apply to H. B. TUTTLE & SON Cleveland, Ohio.

IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE
Fakir of Vishnu,
MASONIC HALL.
FOR A SHORT TIME LONGER,
COMMENCING
MONDAY EVENING, February 4th.
NEW AND WONDERFUL FEATS
WILL BE PRESENTED EACH EVENING.
One hundred and fifty beautiful Presents will be distributed to the audience at the close of every entertainment
Tickets........25 cents.
Reserved Seats........50 cents.
Family Tickets........$1 00.

LYON, SHORB & CO.
211 Water street,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF
MERCHANT BAR IRON!
Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1867.

A WASHINGTON letter from a good source says: "I have good authority for stating that the President will not veto any tariff, tax or currency bills that Congress may pass."

A PRIVATE letter from Washington speaks warmly in praise of Senator FESSENDEN and Commissioner WELLS for their efforts in behalf of the Tariff bill. The writer is not confident what the action of the House will be.

THE disclosures of the Mysteries of Railway Management, by a Committee of the Ohio Legislature—published in this paper—will not fail to attract a great deal of attention. A thorough sifting in our own State—were such a thing possible—would add not a little to the stock of information on this important subject. Though not possible now, it will come, one of these days, as the necessary consequence of the continued testing of the people's endurances by the Railroad Monopoly.

ON the third page of the COMMERCIAL to-day will be found extracts from a biographical sketch of Captain PRES. DEVOL, one of the most popular commanders in the once famous Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packet line. Among his cotemporaries in command in that line were Capt. C. W. BATCHELOR, late Surveyor of this Port and Collector of Customs; Capt. M. W. BELTZHOOVER, Capt. HUGH CAMPBELL and Capt. W. J. KOUNTZ, President of Pittsburgh and Manchester Railway. Capt. DEVOL was well and favorably known by thousands of our citizens.

THE passage by the lower House of the Tennessee Legislature of the universal suffrage bill, is an important step. Should the bill become a law—as we have reason to believe it will—Tennessee will be secured to loyal hands, and an example set to the whole country.

SENATOR BIGHAM'S General Railroad Bill will be found in another column. The publication of it is made to elicit the views of the friends of such a measure; and it is to be hoped that they will confer and act together, so as to produce as perfect a bill as possible. If the monopoly should conclude to kill it, let us be able to say it was for no glaring defect.

HONORS AND PROFITS.

It is to the credit of members of the Legislature that—as is reported of some of them—they should aspire to higher honors. It is natural enough that particularly ambitious gentlemen should start thus early in the race for the United States Senatorship, to be filled two years hence, though the time to elapse admits of the possibility that the best plans may be disconcerted. But it is to the credit of no one, in order to get a start for the United States Senatorship, or any post, that he enters the service of the Central Railroad Monopoly, especially when to serve it the people must be betrayed. It is our opinion that whoever enters that service had better secure the ready pay in money, for it is very improbable that the Monopoly, two years hence, will have it in its power to redeem any promise it may now make concerning the United States Senatorship, even if redemption is intended. And even if this were not so, the man who strikes a bargain of this kind now will be so thoroughly ruined politically that he will be fit only to throw overboard, and the Central—no matter what may have been the bargain—will not touch him, except to kick him out of the way as just so much unserviceable material.

It is among the rumors from Harrisburg that the Senatorial fever prevails to a certain extent there, and that that and the railroad question—the Connellsville and the General Law—have somehow got mixed—the averment being, that the Central, in order to further its objects in regard to these measures—the Connelsville in particular—has inspired extraordinary expectations, concerning the Senatorship, in an influential quarter. It is difficult to say what would be most noticeable in such an arrangement—the stupidity or dishonesty of the Legislative contracting party.

If there be those in the Legislature—as is alleged—who are aspirants for higher honors, or even for those they now have, we venture to suggest that there is no surer way of achieving their object, than by being honest legislators—by serving the people at their stated pay, rather than the Railroad Monopoly at even the much better pay—that is, if money alone is considered—which it offers to such as it deems worth buying. All other considerations aside, there is one fact which Representatives at Harrisburg should bear in mind, which is this: No one can enter the service of a great monied power without incurring the fatal reproach of having sold himself. Therefore we say, whoever goes into that service should get something better than promises of support hereafter. Take the ready greenbacks, gentlemen, and insist on a round sum; for it will be the last of you that betray the people to serve a monied power.

THE LOTTERY CONCERNS.

It is very true that public attention has been turned to the subject of lottery gambling, by the CROSBY scheme, which, without bearing the name, was of the nature of gambling. It may be useful in setting the minds of people in opposition to everything of the kind. But it is likely, also, that by this scheme for raising money other persons will be induced to get up projects similar to it. They are already starting in considerable numbers, under various names, some of them of a benevolent and patriotic character, and it will not be surprising if they should become numerous enough to require the interposition of an explicit prohibitory law, provided the existing law against lotteries is not entirely adapted to the case.

The public interest is involved in the subject and it must be a matter of congratulation that the press is generally prompt and decided in condemnation of every practice that is detrimental to the interests of public morals. The free and fearless utterances against methods of carrying on gambling operations in the country augur well for the protection of people from the demoralizing influence of lottery gambling, and from the losses to which these fraudulent operations expose them. The safe and wise thing for every person is, to resist every solicitation, and keep clear of all transactions of the sort referred to, however attractive the promises of gain they make, and however respectable the object which they purpose to favor.

THE Kentucky legislators are probably much like other people, after all, though they do claim very high degrees of public spirit, and disinterested patriotism. They have shown some of the common infirmity, with regard to emoluments, in proposing to have their *per diem* allowance paid in gold. This is, we presume, not to be taken as any disparagement of the currency of the country, but simply as an indirect method of raising their own salary. We have no right to object, not being citizens of the State, but as members of the great family of mankind, we may lawfully object to Kentuckians raising their pretensions much above the rest of the race, when they have the same ideas of the filthy lucre that others have.

PETITIONS from different sections of the country, mainly from business circles, are being presented in Congress nearly every day, against the impeachment project. Secretary STANTON is said to be strongly opposed to it as an extremely unwise measure, and he is reported as having expressed himself so to the leading Republicans in Congress. A careful Washington correspondent gives currency to a report that the Judiciary Committee of the House have become satisfied that the testimony already adduced, including that of General BUTLER, is sufficient to warrant articles of impeachment against the President. It is remarked, however, that the hearing on the other side may change all this.

THE great conflict of the age is said to be a conflict of ideas. Ideas originated the terrific strife through which we have passed, and kept pace with it in all its course. But the antagonism of the ideas did not end when swords were returned to their sheaths. They appeared again in hostile attitude and bearing, in the elections of the last year. Nor did that victory completely subjugate and silence the advocates of wrong. A champion still keeps the field in their stead. And the conflict that convulsed the nation with the shock of war is now waged at the capital, while sympathising parties contemplate it with profound interest.

It is freedom and slavery whose interests are still in debate. Every sentiment and sympathy that harmonizes with slavery, that laments its overthrow, that would rejoice in its restoration, is with the one party, encouraging its champion with applause; while those who are friends of freedom side with their representatives. It is the same conflict, only now carried on by champions.

NATURALIZED NEW YORK.

New York appears to be, to a large extent, a city of foreigners. As a great seaport, it becomes naturally an eddy in the current of immigration into which turns a large amount of the floating material, and that which is not generally of the better sort. Every European nationality is represented. In the aggregate, the foreign population is in larger proportion than in any other city. The late census taken in New York State presents some unexpected and highly suggestive facts. For example, the number of foreign or naturalized voters in New York city is 77,475, while that of native born citizens is only 51,500, the foreign exceeding by 26,000. The foreign population, also, has a larger proportion of voters in it than the native born citizens, so that with less people they have more votes *proportionally* as well as in the aggregate. This looks very strange and not altogether agreeable. If they are responsible for the wretched and wasteful government of that city, it is not a good model to follow.

There is another item in the census—a new one—which shows that the naturalized citizens are not only better at getting votes, but also at getting children. In prolificness, they go clear ahead of our people. The families are classified in the census according to the number of children in them, or belonging to the heads of them, whether dead or living. This column embraces families having as high as twenty-five. Well, of domestic circles or crowds, having from eight or ten to twenty-three children, the proportion of foreign to native is about as *three to one*. So that they are, if the Hibernicism will pass, raising their own adopted citizens at a rapid rate.

In the State at large, the relative numbers of population and of voters are very different. The alien population incline largely to settle in cities, and New York has, as the great depot of immigration, its full share. It would no doubt be better for immigrants to spread through the country, and it would be better for the country that they should. In a political point of view, it would be decidedly better, as assimilation to American ideas and acquaintance with American principles of government would be more readily and thoroughly effected by a closer and freer mingling with American people, from the period of childhood in the public schools, to the time of manhood at the polls. It would then make little difference where one was born, where all were reared and educated together on the broad, free platform of American liberty.

THE refusal of the Senate to reduce the the tariff tax on foreign paper, should be a reassuring fact to the paper makers of our country. It secures to them in the future the entire home market, as they have had it in the past, and they need have no fear now of being disturbed. Capital, skill and enterprise may seek this field of manufacture perfectly protected, and we shall expect that the reduction in price as the result of home competition, will be the result. The Cleveland *Herald* makes the following statement:

> The *Tribune* says the price of paper has been kept up by deficiency in the home supply, but does not say that that deficiency has been brought about by paper makers in combination, who shut down their mills a portion of the time when prices indicate a fall. There has never been a more shrewdly managed combination in this country than that existing among paper makers.

COLLECTOR AT PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. WILLIAM HARRISON, who has been appointed to succeed ex-Gov. JOHNSTON, as Collector of the port of Philadelphia, has been for nearly a score of years connected with the Custom House, and is consequently familiar with the duties of the position. He is, and always has been, an out-and-out Democrat.

THE ex-detective, L. C. BAKER, it is asserted, has been summoned to Washington to testify on the impeachment question. He may know a great many things of importance, but it is to be hoped the Committee will not rely entirely on his testimony to impeach the President.

The Civil Rights Law Sustained in Missouri.

During the troubles in Lafayette county, Mo., Governor Fletcher sent Colonel Montgomery, of the militia, to put down the bushwhackers and enforce order. He was arrested, but released by Judge Kerkel, of the United States District Court, on the ground that the Civil Rights bill was intended to afford protection to freedmen who had been slaves, and did not include white citizens, and that if it were otherwise, there was no evidence adduced to show that any rights of the complainants had been invaded by the defendant, or that the Courts at Lafayette were not open to afford them redress.

Tariff on Woolen Goods.

Prior to the passage of the Tariff bill in the Senate, the following amendment was agreed to: On woolen cloths, comprising broadcloths, cheekings, cassimeres, ladies cloths, doeskins, tricots, and all other fulled or felted goods, or fabrics, woolen shawls, flannels, and all manufactures of wool of every desrription, made wholly or in part of wool, not herein otherwise specified, valued at one dollar or less per pound, forty five cents per pound specified; and in addition thereto thirty five per cent. ad valorem; valued at over one dollar per pound, and less than one dollar and fifty cents per pound, fifty cents per pound, and in addition thereto forty per cent. ad valorem; valued at over one dollar and fifty cents per pound, fifty cents per pound, and in addition thereto forty five per cent. ad valorem.

NO MORE CHEAP COTTON.—At a meeting of the Social Science Association, J. S. Fay, Esq., read a paper on the cotton question. He is of the opinion that cheap labor is a thing of the past at the South, and consequently cheap cotton is an impossibility, and that other nations will be able to drive us as competitors from the foreign markets, and as the demand will decrease, we shall only raise enough for home consumption.

LYNN SHOE BUSINESS.—There is a slight improvement in the shoe business in Lynn. There has been a goodly influx of buyers the past week, but they made small purchases. Under the existing state of things there is little encouragement to manufacture beyond the actual wants of the trade.

THE United States Supreme Court has decided that a license under the revenue laws to carry on lotteries, or sell liquor, does not confer the right to carry on such business in any State where it is prohibited by local laws. The Court were agreed in their opinion, which is summed up as follows: The prohibition of any business by the State does not conflict with the right of the Government to tax such business where being carried on, nor does the license under the act of 1864 give the licensee authority to violate the laws of a State by engaging therein in a business rendered unlawful by statute.

THE SESSION.—There are only twenty-seven working days left the present Congress, and any bill about which there exists any doubt as to its receiving the President's signature must be passed before the 23d of February or be defeated by constitutional limit, in case the President will not sign. Several very important bills are yet to be acted upon, among which are the Tariff, Internal Revenue and Civil Tenure of Office Bills, and several of the principal appropriation bills. In order to get these definitely settled, it will be necessary for the House to commence its regular night sessions next week.

THEY SCATTERED.—When the Senate Friday rejected Mr. Sumner's amendment to the tariff bill, proposing to reduce the tariff on bituminous coal to fifty cents per ton, there was a general scattering of the male spectators in the galleries. It turned out that about two hundred Nova Scotia and New England coalboatmen were on hand expecting that Mr. Sumner's amendment would be adopted, but the decided vote against the proposed reduction of duty struck consternation into the ranks of the lobbyists, and they cleared out.

McGINNIS, nominated by the President for Minister to Stockholm, will make a good thing out of it in spite of his rejection by the Senate. He has already sailed for Europe, and under the regulations of the State Department he was empowered to draw for his outfit and six months pay in advance, so that any way he has the pleasure of a trip to Europe at the public expense, though it will be shortened by the cable telegram recalling him. It is calculated the shrewd McGinnis has thus taken about $20,000 from the nation's treasury.

THE *Tribune* very properly says: The Pacific Railroad has been generously—yes, munificently—endowed by the United States. One of the principal conditions of such endowment was the exclusive use of American iron in constructing it. As we understand the doings of the Senate last night, the company is now seeking an escape from this condition, intending to use British iron hereafter. We trust the House will emphatically veto this evasion.

THE Albany *Argus* of this morning has the following: The managers of the National Telegraph Company, incorporated under an act of Congress, have opened a subscription in this city. Syracuse has contributed about $200,000. The managers allot to the Pacific States one million, to Ohio the same amount, to Missouri, Indiana, &c., $700,000 each. They expect to establish their lines for $3,500,000; though their capital is $10,000,000. The enterprise is in the hands of vigorous men.

SINCE the declension of Gov. Cox of Ohio, to accept a renomination, numerous candidates have been proposed. The Cleveland *Herald* favors General Garfield. He would make a good Governor of any State that had the good sense to elect him.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A New York letter says: As this is the day landlords usually insist upon their tenants saying "whether they intend staying another year," there is quite a lively time among the two classes. So far as I can ascertain, the tenants say "no," unless the rents are reduced, but the landlords as yet are in no mood to make concessions to any considerable extent. They want to hold on a while, to see how things are going to work before giving definite answers—and so the result is a sort of dead lock. There are about twenty-five stores to let in Broadway, between the Park and Bleeker street, but the occupants say there are few or no applicants for them, unless at a reduction of 25 to 30 per cent. in the rents that are asked for them. A good many tickets "To Let" are likewise visible on dwelling houses further up town; but the real estate agents say even these are a drug in the market, unless the owners are prepared to make a large concession from last year's figures.

The bill passed by Congress repealing the Amnesty section and the bill providing for suffrage in the Territories, which became law by reason of the President's failing to sign them, have been sent to the State Department, with the certificate of the President setting forth the fact.

A Minneapolis paper says: "The latest estimate puts the amount of logs that will be cut on the Upper Mississippi this winter at one hundred million feet. On the St. Croix about eighty millions will be cut. Several camps have stopped work and the men have dispersed in terror of an enormous wild cat in those parts that is disposed to be pugnacious.

Over $40,000 have been subscribed in Cincinnati toward the erection of the Charitable Union Bethel buildings, which are to combine a chapel, cheap restaurant and free reading rooms for the poorer classes. The edifice will be completed within a year.

So full will be the New York and European steamers for the spring trips that we learn it is quite impossible to secure a satisfactory passage even now, before the last of May. Thousands appear to be getting ready for the Paris Exposition, and very many of the number will seek their residence, not in the expensive city of Paris, but in the towns and villages adjoining, where living will be much cheaper.

A San Francisco paper says that the industry of the interior of California is growing up on a new and firm basis. Besides the greater stability and variety of industry caused by the increased attention given to quartz mining, as well as the great increase of agricultural productions in districts formerly doomed in public opinion to metallic sterility, there is a steady extension of manufactures. Sacramento, which formerly depended on the trade of the mining districts and the business which always flows to a political capital, now boasts of an increasing variety of manufactures, which give her population a resource independent of mining fluctuations.

Says a New York letter: The first of February, according to precedent, ought to bring with it a little more activity; but nothing of the kind is as yet discernible, either as regards dry-goods or general merchandise. Stocks of goods are accumulating on all hands, and buyers grow more and more shy, even in cases where large concessions in value are made.

In Boston, a few days since, at a fashionable wedding the bride and bridegroom surprised their friends and shocked conventional costumers by appearing at the altar without gloves. This daring innovation, not likely to find many imitators, was doubtless a freak of modish independence.

The total hog crop of the West for the winter of 1866 is stated at 1,406,239, as compared with 1,391,518 during the winter of 1865. Chicago packed 382,000 the present season; Cincinnati, 380,050; St. Louis, 136,000; Louisville, 162,000; Milwaukee, 86,000; and Indianapolis, 50,139. In 1865, Chicago packed 501,463; Cincinnati, 354,079; St. Louis, 119,760; Louisville, 91,000; Milwaukee, 92,000; and Indianapolis, 36,000.

PERSONAL.

—The New York papers announce the suspension of Messrs. Birch, Murray & Co. of that city. They are a very respectable young firm, and their difficulties are reported to have arisen from the failure of some of their customers, a large proportion of whom are from the Western cities. The country correspondents of the house are chiefly, we believe, in the State of Missouri. Two of the partners removed from that State to New York, with a capital of $300,000.

—A Paris letter says: The receptions of the new American Minister at Paris have all at once assumed a popularity and elegance to which we had not been accustomed for some years. Although the new Minister has taken quite a roomy house he bids fair to be overrun. With ladies who receive like these, his parlors promise to become rapidly a prominent feature in Paris society.

—It is probable that Charles T. Sherman, Esq., will be nominated as United States District Judge of the Northern District of Ohio. Mr. Sherman is a brother of General Sherman and Senator Sherman.

—Garrett Davis, the newly elected United States Senator from Kentucky, will give an immense wine supper at Louisville in a few nights, in honor of his success.

—H. F. Janes, who founded the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, in 1836, soon afterwards emigrated to the Pacific coast, and now writes to the Janesville *Gazette*, says that although he is sixty-three years of age, he has never seen a railroad or telegraph.

—Mollie Trussel, who shot George Trussel, the gambler, in Chicago, and was recently sentenced to the State Penitentiary for one year, was the other day pardoned by the Governor, after about one month's imprisonment at Joliet. At present she is the heroine of Chicago.

—Mrs. Major Williams, of Washington, formerly Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas, recently celebrated the first anniversary of her last marriage by giving birth to twins.

—The death of the father of General Hancock has been announced. Mr. Hancock was a well known gentleman, and universally respected. He was born in one of the upper townships of Montgomery county, in the year 1800, where he studied the profession of law, and was admitted to the bar. He was somewhat of a politician, and at one time was actively identified with the old Whig party. After the assassination of President Lincoln he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District, which office he held at the time of his death. He leaves a numerous circle of sorrowing friends.

—According to the Boston report of Gen. Butler's late speech, he pronounced Grant to be "unfit to hold his office," and declared that it was Grant and not Johnson who "occupied the most humiliating position on this Continent." It is well known that Gen. Butler entertains a lodged hate for Gen. Grant, but it is not evidence of his wisdom that he thus manifests it. If he is wise he will pocket it and drop the pursuit.

—The New York *Gazette* is responsible for this: It is whispered that Hon. John Morrissey has decided not to take the seat in the House to which he was chosen in November, upon the ground that the general conduct of that body during the present session makes it certain that to occupy his seat would destroy for him all the honor of having been elected to it.

—Gen. Miles, who was the custodian of Jeff. Davis for a long time, is now Colonel of a regiment of colored infantry, and is to be sent with it to South Carolina.

United States Supreme Court—Hon Thos. Williams.

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1867.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The *Gazette*, of Thursday last, contained an allusion to the bill reported by our member from the Twenty-third District to the House of Representatives, in relation to proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States, requiring the unanimous verdict of that Court to invalidate an act of Congress, or of a State Legislature. The *Gazette* says "the bill reported by Mr. Thos. Williams *from the Judiciary Committee*, is regarded throughout the country as one of very great importance. The fundamental idea of the bill was broached some weeks ago by two or more Illinois journals, and was soon taken into consideration at Washington."

As a constituent of Mr. Williams, sharing with many others the impression that, as a general thing, he does not receive from the journals of our county, who are supported by the same constituency, such favorable consideration as his representative position, if nothing else, entitles him to, I desire you will oblige me by publishing the following communication from Mr. Williams, addressed to myself, to enable me to correct the statement of the *Gazette*. C.

DEAR SIR: I do not know, of course, from what source the *Gazette* derived the information that the bill in question was either reported from the Judiciary Committee, or the idea it embodies first broached by two or more journals of Illinois. Allow me, however, to correct the statement by the information that it was not reported from the Committee, but introduced by myself, without consultation with anybody, and that whether suggested in the way spoken of or not, the fact was as entirely unknown as is that of its previous consideration upon the suggestion by anybody here. The idea was one, I suppose, that was just as likely to occur to any well read lawyer as to the conductor of a Western newspaper.

Whatever, therefore, may be the merits or demerits of the proposition, I desire the public to understand that nobody is responsible for it but myself. Whether it shall meet the approval of the Committee or not, I cannot undertake to say, for the reason that it has not yet been considered, or even talked of in the committee room. I know, however, that it has the ready assent of some of the best judicial minds of the nation, and I humbly think that when the time arrives, I shall be able to vindicate its wisdom in such a way as will silence all objection on the part of right thinking and loyal men.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

AMERICAN INVENTIONS ABROAD.—A St. Petersburg letter makes the following statement: Apropos of this subject, I may repeat what I have hitherto written, that the Russian Government has not yet adopted any system of breach loading small arms. It will reserve its decision until the report of the military commission (which ought by this time to be in the United States) is rendered on the firearms under examination by the United States. Whichever of the firearms selected for extended trial by the United States is finally adopted by that Government, is more than likely to be adopted by this. Strong efforts have been made by the United States Ordinance Department, which seems to have more than a scientific interest in the gun, to induce the Russian Government to adopt the Allyn gun, which appears to be a pet bantling of the Chief of Ordinance. The gun was invented by the Chief Armorer of the Springfield Armory, manufactured there by Government workmen, from materials belonging to the United States, and is of course backed by the Ordinance Department. General Dyer promised to send the Allyn gun to this Government, as the Government of the United States deemed it the best according to General Dyer's assurance to my informant, but the gun has not yet arrived. The commission waited some time its arrival, but has now been dissolved, and will not therefore examine any other guns.

THE MYSTERIES OF RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

Wheels Within Wheels, and Other Secret Machinery.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO SENATE ON RAILROADS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Senators Bateman, Williamson and Hall, of the Ohio Senate, for some time engaged in taking testimony from railroad, express and telegraph men on "divers matters connected with the railroad, express and telegraph companies," have reported at great length. They have something to say at first about the breadth and variety of the field in which they have labored. That they have been zealous and prolific will not be disputed. The committee tell us much already familiar; among other things that the "departure from the established tariff is known among carriers as 'cutting rates,'" and it mentioned that:

"The difference in charge upon local and upon through business for the same distance is often startling, and wholly without any just reason. Goods have been brought from New York to Cincinnati, a distance of nearly nine hundred miles by the more direct routes, for twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds, less than the local rate from Cincinnati to Columbus, about one-seventh of the distance."

We are not persuaded by the excellent type in which such paragraphs as the following appear, that they contain much newly-acquired information:

"The local business of the different roads of the State is in a great measure under their exclusive control, but is in a majority of cases at reasonable rates, insufficient in amount to maintain them. With these roads a determined competition for through business becomes a necessity. With other roads, having a large and perhaps sufficient local trade, a through trade at reasonable rates becomes a desirable accession to their business."

The Committee say much about local trade and through trade. We quote the following:

"Security in the possession of local trade leads to indifference to its claims and interest, and on the other hand a precarious hold on the through trade produces, as to it, sensitiveness and constant concessions. In behalf of the one is enlisted the influence of heavy transactions, and concentrated wealth of large cities. The interest of the latter are feebly maintained by the farmer and the tradesman of small means, and the local public with its scattered capital, its business without organization, and its transactions detailed and insignificant.

"The danger, therefore, is that the local trade, dependent and unprotected, will be charged with burdens beyond what it ought to bear, and the through trade will secure concessions to which it is not entitled.

"That charges for carriage of freight should not be in absolute proportion to distance, is undoubtedly true. There are services such as loading, billing and unloading, that are the same with all the freight. Freights for short distances cannot be carried to the same advantage as those for longer distances, involving leaving empty cars at way stations, carrying of partial loads, and the inconvenient handling of freight. Adding the charges for these services, the just rate per mile upon way freight must be increased with the reduction of distance. The rule governing a just charge is, however, in all cases the same; the actual services rendered, and whenever the charge for the materially longer distance is less than that for the shorter, whether the freight be local or through, an unjust discrimination is made against the shorter distance."

The result is the following rather axiomatic assertion:

"Railroads ought not to be used as charities for the benefit of shippers remote from markets, nor ought one shipper be required to defray any portion of the expenses of another."

Among the evils discovered are the following:

"Upon the same road there are found also great differences of rate at the several stations, governed, chiefly, by competition at points on other roads with other lines of transportation. The law of May 1, 1862, regulating rates where roads compete with the canal lines of the State, is habitually disregarded. Special rates are also made with particular shippers, very often from personal favoritism, or from employment on the road, but generally the local tariff is followed, and not often changed. The discrimination against non-competing points and the difference between the rates of different roads is often very great. This difference of rate is more marked in the coal trade."

If the law of May, 1862, is habitually disregarded, the suggestion reaches the practical mind whether any more dead letter laws are necessary. The Committee says:

"However strictly, and even severely the State may deal with railroad management, it ought to deal with indulgent liberality with railroad investments. Not one-fourth, probably, of the railroad investments in the State pays a dividend this year. It is therefore manifest, that assuming the present management to be judicious and faithful, railroads are not producing a fair compensation generally for the investment in them.

"Until the State, therefore, shall have provided a means for ascertaining the amount of a fair compensation, including a reasonable profit, and of exposing and correcting the mismanagement of railroad officers, the stockholders of railroads would be exposed to the danger of great injustice, in a rate now necessarily to be fixed upon a guess."

The Committee make the following recommendations of "fundamental provisions," which, they think, "should be adopted by the Legislature, and strictly enforced:"

"1. No railroad company should be permitted to charge more for a shorter distance than for a longer one.

"1. Every person should be required to publish its tariff of rates, and strictly prohibited, under penalties, from allowing reductions from it to individual shippers or classes of shippers.

"3. Preferences in transportation, except such as are allowed to live stock, perishable freight and the like, and undue advantages of all kinds, whether to classes of freight or shippers, should be prohibited."

As to checking unhealthy competition among the railroads, the Committee says:

"There is, in our judgment, one rule that may be adopted with entire safety to the interest of the roads of the State as against competing lines, namely: that the roads and their agents be required to publish, in proper form, their freight tariffs which they shall observe with all shippers until changed by other published tariffs. Whilst this may not of itself materially arrest a ruinous competition, it will secure the equality of shippers and aid toward the maintenance of established tariffs agreed upon between competing lines.

"The Congress of the four eastern trunk lines, held in New York last year, opens, it is to be hoped, a new era, that with the aid of concurrent legislation upon the part of this State, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York, railroad traffic and the relations of railroads among themselves may be placed upon the fair and honorable footing upon which the other business of the country is conducted."

The Committee trace the origin of the express and fast freight lines, and say of them and their contracts:

"We have inquired with much care into the operation of these lines, the uses they perform, and their effect upon the interest of stockholders and the public, in railroad property and conveniences. There are two classes of these outside organizations or freight lines in operation upon the roads in Ohio. One class issue their own bills of lading and receive a per centage of the earnings of the freight from the road that carries it.

"Of this class is the Central Express Company, operating between New York and Chicago, over the Cleveland and Toledo road. The road allows them their lowest rate per hundred pounds, and agrees to forward their freight by the fastest freight trains, promptly investigate and allow just claims, and allow to the company four per cent. of gross earning on eastward bound, and six per cent. on westward bound freight. This leaves the Express Company to make any advance rate it may with the shipper, and the railroad all the labor of transportation, paying a per centage for obtaining the business.

"Of the same class is the Erie Transportation Company, operating over the Lake Shore, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and Little Miami, and organized in connection with the New York and Erie Railroad. We have had but little opportunity to investigate into the operation and effect of these companies upon the interest and income of the roads.

"The second are far more numerous. They issue their own bills of lading, and in some cases receive and load, and unload and deliver their own freight, and in all cases adjust the losses. They generally pay to the road so much per car at an estimated tonnage. This rate varies with different roads and different freight lines. They make their own rates with the shippers. Of this class is the Merchants' Dispatch, owned by the American Express Company, and operating from the New York Central over the Lake Shore, Cleveland and Columbus, Columbus and Xenia, Little Miami, Cleveland and Toledo Railroads, &c.; the Great Western Dispatch, owned by the United States Express Company, and operating from the New York and Erie road over the Atlantic and Great Western, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Cleveland and Toledo, &c.; the Empire Transportation Company, operating from the Philadelphia and Erie road over the Lake Shore, Cleveland and Toledo, Cleveland and Columbus roads, &c.; the Star Union Line, operating from the Pennsylvania Railroad over the Pittsburgh and Ft. Wayne, Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati, Columbus and Indianapolis, Little Miami, &c., and the Great Eastern Dispatch, organized upon and operating chiefly over the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and Dayton and Michigan Railroads. The Great Eastern Dispatch was the only one of these lines organized in this State, and having its principal office here, and therefore the only one whose organization, operation and profits we could fully examine. The Empire Line, so far as we have learned, and the Star Line, in its contract with the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago road, pay a rate per hundred pounds, formed by an estimated average of rates received from like freight in the general traffic of the roads.

"The balance of the contracts, so far as we obtained them, except that of the Great Eastern Dispatch, are for a car load rate, based upon a fixed tonnage of eight tons to the car, a fixed classification of that amount, and the through rates of the road from time to time established. The Merchants' Dispatch pays the line from Erie, by way of Cleveland and Columbus to Cincinnati, for 12,000 pounds of first-class freight, and 2,000 pounds of second and third classes each, yielding the highest compensation to the roads of any of the lines.

"The Union Star Line pays upon all the roads except the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, for 5,000 pounds of first class, 4,250 pounds of second and third classes each, and 2,500 pounds of fourth class freights, a classification far less favorable to the roads than that with the Merchants' Dispatch. The Great Eastern Dispatch have a similar arrangement, and pay the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road about $20 per car from Dayton to Cincinnati, a distance of sixty miles. These lines were charged for any amount exceeding the limits of eight tons.

"The Great Eastern Dispatch were charged fourth class rates for eight tons, with the privilege of carrying ten tons. The relative freight rates of the different classes of freight may be illustrated by one or two examples: The through rates, from Cincinnati to New York, per 100 pounds, were, November 6, 1866, 1st class $1 90, 2d class, $1 60, 3d class, $1 25, 4th class, 80c. From Cincinnati to Toledo, the rates were on the 1st class, 60c. on 2d class, 50c, 3d class, 40c, 4th class, 20c, the 4th class being respectively, in the above cases, two fifths and one-third of the 1st class.

"The Union Railroad and Transportation Company, known as the Star Union Line, is a corporation under the laws of Pennsylvania, organized in the fall of 1863, with a capital of $1,400,000, subsequently increased to $3,000,000, and went into operation January, 1864. It operates over the Pennsylvania Central road, and extends from its termini eastwardly and westwardly over roads leading to and connected with the Central road. Its principal movers were commission agents of that road in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and is said to embrace a portion of the officers of the road among its managers and stockholders. Its stock was extensively distributed and sold at various prices; to railroad men in Ohio, so far as we have learned, at fifty per cent. of its par value. It built, at first 700 cars, and subsequently 300 more were added, making in all 1,000 cars, costing something over $1,000,000. It leased one pier in New York, and owns a small amount of real estate.

"This company has paid upon its stock, since it went into operation, a steady dividend of one per cent. a month, with a surplus that has increased its assets to an amount probably exceeding the par value of its capital stock issued. The stock has sold at $85 per share of $50, and is bought and held by the shrewdest of our business men as a safe and productive investment. In one instance, coming to the knowledge of your committee, $22,800 of the stock, costing the owner thereof a little over $7,100, was, after a careful examination by the Board of Equalization of Hamilton county, valued and assessed for taxation at $80 per share, or $36,480. We are led to believe that this fact is a measurably just indication of the enormous profits derived from its business. It may be remarked, on the other hand, that one of the roads in Ohio, over which it operates, is in the hands of a receiver, with one-half of its capital stock transferred to pay arrears of interest on its bonded debt, and the other half receiving no dividends. It increased the transportation over roads it operated on, east and west, to the number of its own cars, which were adjusted to suit the different gauges, but was allowed mileage by the roads for their use. It carried goods from New York to their western destination without change of bulk, loaded and unloaded and delivered them, and billed and collected the freight, assuming the whole responsibility to the shipper for losses."

The history of the Williams & Slocum "good thing" is thus given:

"The Great Eastern Dispatch was a partnership under the name of Williams & Slocum, with a capital stock of $30,000 divided into six shares, two of which were taken and held for the benefit of the Freight Agent and Superintendent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road. $15,000 were paid in. In connection with their arrangement with the road as to transportation, Williams & Slocum rented the second and third stories of the freight depot of the C., H. & D. road in Cincinnati, and invested $9,000 in horses, drays and other necessary property.

"They went into operation on the 1st of January, 1865, and at first operated exclusively upon the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road, and the Dayton and Michigan road which the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road had perpetual leased, forming the line from Cincinnati to Toledo. They arranged with various lake transportation lines, and employed agents upon various connecting lines of roads, and upon the river South of Cincinnati, to direct freight over the Cincinnati and Toledo route consigned to them. Subsequently they made an arrangement with the Chicago and Eastern, a road connecting with the Hamilton and Eaton branch, leased by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road, to operate on that line. There is, however, no evidence of any considerable amount of business having been done under this arrangement.

"It is doubtful whether the Dispatch materially increased the business of the roads. The chief effect was probably merely to consign business naturally passing over the roads to them. This was the effect of the arrangement with the transportation lines terminating at Toledo, and sending freight southward. Mr. Reed, freight agent, says the Dispatch obtained about one-half of all the freight from Cincinnati to Toledo, between which points there was no other rail route, and therefore no rail competition.

"During the first business year of the Dayton and Michigan Road, after the Dispatch went into operation, the gross earnings fell off $117,829 51, and the net earnings $91,046 03, from the previous year; and in the same time the gains in the gross earnings of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road fell off $38,818 48 over the previous year ending April 1, 1865, and $111,488 43 over the year 1864. But while there was no falling off of actual gross earnings of the road, there was an actual loss in the net earnings, notwithstanding the Atlantic and Great Western Road had begun to pour the whole volume of its traffic over it, and the recently opened Chicago and Eastern was bringing an increasing trade. Besides, for some years previous, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road had been making cash dividends, yet at the end of the first business year, after the Dispatch went into operation, it issued $500,000 of new stock, and paid the usual dividend to the stockholders with a portion of the stock so issued. Other causes may have, and doubtless did, contribute to the change in the financial showing of the road; yet we feel entirely warranted in assuming that it was in part owing to the injurious operation of this arrangement.

"On the other hand, the Dispatch, with the actual investment of but about $6,000, made, in the first eighteen months of their operations, $130,000 of profit, about four and a half per cent. upon the entire capital stock of the road. To these enormous profits, to make up the gross receipts of the Dispatch, are to be added their expenses, including rent of warehouses, salaries of agents, &c. It is not disputed that these large sums of profits and expenses were, with trifling exception, taken from the freight earnings of the roads. In some cases the evidence shows that of the freight paid by the consignee, the road received $36 and the Dispatch received from $40 to $48 per car. The road received for a few shipments, $16 per car, from Toledo to Cincinnati, being $4 less than received from the Great Western Dispatch from Dayton to Cincinnati, less than one-third the distance; and the rates received of the Dispatch, by the road, from Toledo to Cincinnati, ranged $16 to $36 per car, while those received by the Dispatch from the shipper varied from $21 to $85 per car.

"The services rendered by Williams & Slocum to the road for this heavy draft upon its earnings was substantially the organization and superintendency of the freight, collection, and of the soliciting agencies, the road, with its own employees, attending to the loading and unloading of the freight. In estimating the necessity and value of these services it is to be borne in mind, in the first place, that, in ordinary management of roads, they are embraced in the duties of Freight Agent and Superintendent, who were, in this case, partners of Williams & Slocum, and, in the second place, that the remaining partners were, with one exception, without business experience, and two of them absent for some time after the beginning of business."

The Committee remark:

"A long step, in the right direction, toward the relief of the railroads, has been made in the voluntary co-operative movement of roads forming lines of transportation, to organize their through freight business under one management for their sole benefit."

"We cannot forbear to call attention of the Senate to a theory and plan of railroad management now extensively, and in a degree secretly entertained by railroad officers and transportation men, of special concern to local interests. It is proposed, that instead of discouraging freight lines and transportation companies, the railroad companies shall themselves withdraw from the carrying trade of the country, and opening their road as a highway, shall, with their own locomotives, and according to their own time table, draw the cars of every person or company that may desire to come upon their road. This plan is urged in manifest forgetfulness of all accommodation to local communities, and in sole view of the interest of the through trade. Under it, such communities only could have freight facilities, that could have trade of sufficient regularity and amount to induce some freight company regularly to connect with it."

The Committee touch upon the establishment of the Merchants Union Express Company, and the combination of the old express companies. The old companies had held a congress, to do that which the Committee recommend the railroad companies to do—that is, guard against a ruinous competition—and the Committee say:

"To maintain this monopoly, honorable and liberal business relations with the intruding company were forbidden, their obligations as common carriers to receive and carry freight from all repudiated, and a wholesale and unlimited cutting of rates at competing points entered on. This attempt to interfere with and prevent the establishment of a competing business is certainly not entitled to favor. Against it all rights ought to be protected, and all obligations enforced. We are not prepared, however, to advise any legislation in reference to the matter."

The Committee condemn the apparently uniform policy and practice of freight and express companies, of having portions of their stock in the hands of railroad officers.

"Agents and officers of every grade, sometimes openly with the approval of the Board of Directors or superior officers, often secretly, deal with the road, accept offices and employments inconsistent with their duties to it, and engage in business interfering with the rights and accommodations of the patrons.

"On the Atlantic and Great Western, the freight agents in New York and Cincinnati, bound by their offices to devote their whole exertions to the increase of its traffic, are employed, with the knowledge of their superior officers, as soliciting agents of a rival transportation line. On the same road the General Freight Agent charged with duty of guarding its rights as against shippers, and its interests, caused to be made out in his office, the accounts against it, of a freight line operating over it, and received from the proprietors thereof $1,500 for the year 1865. In the case of the Great Eastern Dispatch, the freight agent and superintendent became partners in a freight line operating over their road, from which they receive a yearly profit more than three times as large as their salaries.

"In one respect, particularly, a practice prevails which, owing to its extent, deserves to be mentioned. We refer to the employment of station agents by express companies. It tends to improper interference with the rights of the public in the carriage of baggage and parcels on passenger trains, with the interest of the road in its freight trade, and with the rights of competing express companies.

"We have had occasion to observe, during the progress of our investigation, the difficulties a stockholder must meet in any attempt at examination into the affairs of the company. In the multitude of stockholders, scattered and strangers to each other, co-operation is out of the question. There are but few men, alone, who have sufficient determination and courage to encounter the odds against them in such as inquiry, the influence of the officers, and the labyrinth of railroad transactions and accounts. He is accused of malice and meddling; generally, without aid, any clerk or foreman may mislead him, and in the end he has to meet the contingencies of a failure, though it may not show that he ought not to have succeeded.

"Your Committee, after a very careful consideration of the subject, have become convinced that the initial in, and the necessary foundation to a wise and efficient system of railroad legislation, is a State officer, charged with the duty of collecting the statistics and the experience of railroad management in the State; of conveying its immediate wants and defects; of attending to the enforcement of the law against them and of examining into the abuses in railroad affairs with the view to protect the rights of the stockholders and the rights and safety of the public. With limited powers at first, that may be enlarged as experience may show to be safe; no embarrassment to the railroads, from improper interference with the management of their affairs, can exist, nor any supervision of them to which an honest railroad officer can object.

"In pursuance of the principles explained in this report we have prepared two bills, one creating the office of Commissioner of Railways and Telegraphs and one containing such general provisions of law in reference to the matters submitted to us, as they have deemed proper to recommend.

"We have taken some testimony in reference to telegraph companies, which we also submit. The Western Union Telegraph Company has purchased the lines of the United States Telegraph Company, the only company organized under the laws of Ohio. The former company has constructed its lines and taken its rights of way without any authority from the State therefor. We have thought it advisable to charge the duty of collecting information in reference to them, and attending to the enforcement of the laws against telegraph companies, upon the Commissioner provided for under the law submitted to the Senate."

Coming to Judgment.

The editor of the Mercer *Dispatch*, speaking for the Republicans of that county, and criticising the course of Mr. J. McPherrin, their member of the Legislature, on the Senatorial question, says: "The question that the people of Mercer county are discussing at the present time is, '*shall we forgive our representatives?* They have totally disregarded our wishes, can we trust them in the future?' Mr. McPherrin may think lightly of this. It may not be a pleasant reflection, but we feel it our duty to inform Mr. McPherrin that were he to-day to ask the Republicans of Mercer county for *any* office he could not command *five* delegates in a convention. From this he will see how necessary it is that the 'good people of Mercer county should become acquainted with *his* reasons why their *favorite* was unsuccessful?'"

Legislative Bribery.

In the New York Legislature a bill has been introduced to prevent bribery and corruption. The *Times*, commenting thereon, makes some remarks as applicable to Harrisburg as Albany. We quote:—

"It is perfectly notorious, not perhaps to the public at large, but to all whose interests or necessities have compelled them to go to the Legislature for aid or relief, that no bill "with money in it" (as the phrase runs) can be passed except through the direct bribery of members. No matter how just the case may be, no matter how large the interest involved, no matter how deeply the public welfare may be concerned, not a step can be taken until the votes and support of certain members have been secured. We know this to be true; and, if the law shutting out testimony were repealed, it could be proved."

LONGEVITY IN ENGLAND.—The London *Times* says that in the obituary column, January 9th, the deaths of seven women were recorded, whose united ages amounted to 612 years, and if to this number be added that of another whose death was published the preceding day at 102 years of age, it makes a total of 714 years, giving an average of exactly 89 years and 3 months to each, January 10—The deaths of twelve persons were printed—three women and nine men—whose united ages amounted to 1,030 years, giving an average of 85 years and 10 months to each. The oldest woman was 92, and the youngest 80 years of age; and of the opposite sex, one had reached 91, and the youngest 81 years of age.

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS,
LUBIN'S EXTRACTS,
LUBIN'S EXTRACTS.
French and English Pomades and Oils,
French and English Pomades and Oils,
French and English Pomades and Oils.
French and English Soaps,
French and English Soaps,
Best English Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Best English Tooth and Hair Brushes.
We have without doubt at present the Finest, Largest and Best assorted stock of Toilet Articles ever seen in this city. Our stock of American Toilet Articles comprises every article known to the Trade. "Make your selection from the largest stock" by going to
M'CLARRAN & M'KENNAN
DRUGGISTS,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

COMPOUND
CHARCOAL BISCUIT,
OR
Anti-Dyspeptic Food.
Composed of recently Calcined Willow Charcoal, &c., combined with Graham Flour.
On account of the difficulty and unpleasantness of taking Charcoal it has not hitherto been employed, either by physician or patient, as much as its valuable medicinal properties demand. This objection is now overcome, as these Biscuits are not only free from disagreeable taste, but are most palatable and highly nutritious.
Recently calcined Willow Charcoal is a powerful Disinfectant and Absorbent, and when administered internally is a valuable remedy for Heartburn, Waterbrash, Acidity of Stomach, Nausea, Eructations, Constipation, and other forms of Indigestion. It is employed in these complaints with the most favorable results by eminent physicians, both in Europe and America. Amongst others M. Belloc found it especially efficacious in Gastralgia, &c. and his observations were confirmed by the French Academy of Medicine; other noted men recommend its use, for whose opinions see United States Dispensatory, &c.
The Biscuits should be taken three or four times a day, and may be used at meals in place of ordinary bread.
For infants soften one or two in milk or water, and give to prevent acidity of stomach, flatulence, &c.
N. B.—Persons suffering from fetid breath, arising from disordered digestion or decayed teeth, will find these an effectual and pleasant remedy.
Sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, at
FLEMING'S
DRUG AND PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT
84 Market street, corner Diamond near Fourth.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.
SELLING OUT OF A
WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
PIECE GOODS,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailor's Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.
Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All those desiring great bargains should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.
A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

UNION
DAILY PRAYER MEETING,
12 M. TO 12:30 P. M., AT
LECTURE ROOM
OF THE
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH,
Fifth Street, above Smithfield Street,
Under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association. All are cordially invited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE ERIE CANAL COMPANY, Erie, February 2d, 1867.
ELECTION NOTICE.—AN election for seven Directors of the Erie Canal Company will be held at their Office in Erie, on the FIRST MONDAY, being the 4th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
A. H. CAUGHEY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
GRAFF & HUGUS have admitted WILLIAM FORE as a partner. Name and style,
GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.
January 1st, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of FOERSTER & SCHWARZ, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of February, 1867, the entire interest of C. F. Schwarz having been purchased by Edward Foerster, who will continue the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business at the same stand, No. 164 Smithfield street. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said Edward Foerster and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
EDWARD FOERSTER,
C. F. SCHWARZ.

HAVING SOLD MY ENTIRE INTEREST in the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business to EDWARD FOERSTER, who will continue the business at the old stand, I would cheerfully recommend him to our former patrons and the public generally.
C. F. SCHWARZ.

GROCERIES.
802 Bags Coffee, good to choice.
51 bbls. N. O. Sugar;
50 bbls. Prime Cuba Sugar;
52 boxes Clarified Sugar;
244 bbls. N. O. Molasses;
15 tierces Carolina Rice;
27 bags Prime Rangoon Rice;
135 bbls. Prime to Choice Syrups;
In store and to arrive. For sale by
ARBUCKLES & CO.,
2p 242 and 244 LIBERTY ST.

MILLINGAR & BIDWELL,
MONONGAHELA
PLANING MILL
AND
LUMBER YARDS
CARSON STREET,
SOUTH END MONONGAHELA BRIDGE,
SOUTH PITTSBURGH.
Having a large stock of DRY LUMBER on hand we are prepared to furnish all descriptions dressed Lumber for Buildings, &c., at lowest market rates. Builders and those intending to build, it is the most favorable time for making their arrangements, as we have a large stock finished work on hand.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
ENTERPRISE
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.
OF CINCINNATI.
Capital and Surplus......$1,160,000.
DIRECTORS:
THOMAS SHERLOCK, President.
THEO. COOK, of Barker, Hart & Cook.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, President Lafayette Bank.
JOHN SHILLITO, of John Shillito & Co.
D. T. WOODSON, of Woodson, Means & Co.
A. D. BULLOCK, of A. D. Bullock & Co.
ALLEN COLLIER, of John Swasey & Co.
CHARLES RULE, of Rule & Coleman.
L. A. HARRIS, Ex-Mayor of Cincinnati.
ADOLPH WOOD, of Adolph Wood & Co.
R. M. BISHOP, of R. M. Bishop & Co.
A. S. WINSLOW, of Winslow & Smith.
L. R. BULL, of Addy, Hull & Co.
W. B. CASSILLY, Vice President.
W. M. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
W. B. CARTER, Assistant Secretary.
The above Company having established an Agency in this city would most respectfully solicit a share of your business. With ample capital and being owned and controlled by active business men, Policy holders have every guarantee of prompt and just settlement of losses.
REDMOND J. GRACE, Agent.
And General Agent Cash Insurance Company. Office Burke's Building, No. 59 Fourth street. mws

FEBRUARY 4, 1867.
NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 AND 182 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
NEW PRINTS,
NEW GINGHAMS,
NEW DELAINES,
TABLE DIAPERS,
TICKINGS.
CRASH, CHECK,
PLAIN FLANNELS,
BARRED FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
GRAY AND BLUE BLANKETS,
WHITE BLANKETS, fine and clean
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SHIRT FRONTS,
IRISH LINEN,
RIBBED HOSE,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NECK TIES, &c., &c.,
A FULL STOCK AT LOW PRICES,
BY THE
Yard, Piece or Package,
To which the attention of Wholesale and Retail Buyers is respectfully invited,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

STOCK SALES

BANK, INSURANCE AND OTHER STOCKS—TUESDAY EVENING, February 5th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on Second Floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, No 106 Smithfield Street,
20 shares Second National Bank,
40 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Co.
70 shares National Refining and Storing Co.
50 shares Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker
AND AUCTIONEER.
Having secured the Board of Trade Rooms above the Third National Bank I am now prepared to sell at Auction, STOCKS, BONDS and all kinds of SECURITIES and REAL ESTATE either on the premises or at the above Rooms.
Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale.
Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.
OFFICE: 102 FOURTH ST.

JAS. H. PARKER,
PORK PACKER,
309 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Extra Sugar Cured Hams;
Extra S. C. Breakfast Bacon;
Extra S. C. Dried Beef;
Extra S. C. Beef Tongues;
Bacon Shoulders;
Bacon, Plain Hams;
Bacon, Ribbed and Clear Sides;
Prime Leaf Lard;
Cincinnati Lard Oil;
Mill Grease;
Constantly on hand and for sale at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

WM. MILLER,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON.)
Nos. 221 & 223 Liberty St.,
Has just received a large and well selected stock of
FRESH GROCERIES,
Which are offered to city and country dealers at low prices for cash, comprised, in part, of
175 bbls Stuart's Syrup;
25 do Greer Turner & Co's Syrup;
25 do Lovering's Syrup;
25 do Bradjes, Oesechausen & Co's Syrup;
20 boxes Havana Sugar;
150 bbls Refined Sugar;
10 hhds Porto Rico Sugar;
100 bags prime and choice Rio Coffee;
25 bags choice Laguayra Coffee;
10 bags Old Government Coffee;
100 half chests Green and Black Tea;
25 hf chests Imperial and Gunpowder Tea;
50 kegs English Bi-carb Soda;
Spices, Soaps, Iron, Nails, Wooden Ware, &c.

L. H. VOIGT..........DANIEL SHUPE.
L. H. VOIGT & CO.
PRODUCE
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
257 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.
500 boxes Hamburg, Factory and E. Dairy Cheese;
150 kegs Summer Packed Butter;
50 kegs prime Country Lard
100 bbls pure Apple Cider;
50 bbls Sour Cider for Vinegar;
500 bbls prime Green Apples
140 bbls Bright Sorghum Molasses;
750 cases Canned Peaches and Tomatoes;
3000 bush Halves, Quarters and Mixed Dried Peaches, in bbls and bags;
1500 bush Ohio Dried Apples;
40 casks Prime New Currants;
100 bbls Pilot Hominy;
100 bxs Dobbin's Electric Soap;
25 tons Baled Hay;
50 bbls Yellow Onions;
300 bbls Peachblow Potatoes;
100 bags Marshall's fine Salt;
20 bbls Wilcox's Champagne Cider;
25 bbls Small Soup Beans;
200 dozen Cincinnati Corn Brooms;
50 bbls Small Dried Fruit.
We call particular attention of the trade to our large stock of Dried Fruit which we offer low in round lots. Our Champagne Cider is very fine drink, free from drugs and alcohol.
Receiving daily Eggs, Butter, Poultry, Potatoes, Apples and all kinds of Country Produce, and for sale by
M L. H. VOIGT & CO.

SEEDS, SEEDS.
We are now prepared with our Spring Stock of
GARDEN, FIELD
AND
Flower Seeds,
WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE.
We offer Special Inducements to Market Gardeners and Country Merchants.
All our Seeds are Tested before offering for sale.
HAY PRESSES,
INGERSOLL'S HAND AND HORSE POWER PRESSES—a full stock of all sizes.
J. KNOX,
137 LIBERTY STREET.

D. FASIG'S
New Patent Lifting Jack.
TIME AND LABOR SAVED.
This new and useful invention is one of the most convenient and powerful Labor Saving Machines yet introduced to the favor of the public. The advantages of this Jack are comprised in the combination and applying of the well known Lever principle, so arranged with an adjustable Ratchet and Break to hold the weight stationary to whatever height may be desired. They are light, substantial, cheap and very simple; can be worked by a boy who will save the labor of two men. It is something every Farmer wants. It is something every body wants who owns a Carriage, Buggy, Wagon, or any other kind of vehicle. It is very useful for Wagon Makers, Blacksmiths and Livery Stables. It can be so adjusted as to lift with ease from the smallest to the largest wagon of a ton weight or more. It is very useful for raising fencing or any other heavy weights. County Rights and Machines now for sale at No. 2 ST. CLAIR STREET. Call and examine. It speaks for itself.
JOS. WASHINGTON.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, formerly the
Dime Savings Institution,
No. 67 Fourth street, nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1862.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.
Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office, gratis. This Institution especially offers to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
President—GEO. A. BERRY.
Vice Presidents—S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. E. M'KINLEY.
A. BRADLEY, WM. K. NIMICK,
A. S. BELL, F. RAHM,
JOHN S. DILWORTH, JOSHUA RHODES,
G. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN SCOTT,
JAS. L. GRAHAM, ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ
CHRISTOPHER ZUG.
Solicitors—D. W. & A. S. BELL. fe26-1yM

NEW CROP TEAS
150 ½ chests Oolong Tea;
100 ½ chests Japan Tea;
15 ½ chests Gunpowder Tea;
15 ½ chests Imperial Tea;
50 ½ chests Young Hyson Tea;
250 bags Rio Coffee;
50 mats Java Coffee;
25 mats Laguyra Coffee;
50 bbls. Lovering's Syrup;
20 bbls. Imperial Syrup;
50 bbls. Franklin Syrup;
25 bbls. White Drips.
J. D. DRAVO,
NOS. 22 and 24 DIAMOND.

SPECIAL CARD.
We are now prepared to contract for and furnish promptly,
BLAST FURNACE
ENGINES AND BLOWERS,
Rolling Mill
ENGINES AND MACHINERY.
Of any required size or design of best materials and workmanship. Also, TOTTEN'S PATENT GROOVED CHILL ROLLS, which are worthy the especial attention of all makers of Bar Iron and Steel.
We respectfully refer to any of the Iron or Steel Manufacturers of this city and vicinity.
See general card in this paper.
N. B. HOGG, ROBT. C. TOTTEN, formerly of Knap, Wade & Co.
Totten & Co.,
FULTON FOUNDRY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,
Warranted superior to any other in use,
LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!
Cannot become broken by falling, and
NEVER BECOME GLOSSY.
These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control, for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the School authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also
PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.
The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.
I. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
427 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.
CAUTION.—Beware of the Imitation Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slates described above. The genuine are all either labeled on the back or the packages labeled and marked, Patented Feb. 10, 1863. M.W.F

N. O. SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—
105 bbls Molasses;
15 hhds Sugar;
To arrive per steamer Kenton. For sale by
WILLIAM MILLER,
Late Miller & Ricketson.

BREAD BOXES,
Cake Boxes, Spice Boxes, Deed Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knife Boxes, Grocery Boxes, &c., &c., at the House-furnishing Store of
T. H. RICHARDS,
no14 30 Fifth street.

THE
GROVER & BAKER
Has stood the Test on every conceivable kind of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at
no8 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

NOTICES

OFFICE OF THE UNION REFINING & STORING CO., Pittsburgh, February 1, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable forthwith at their office, No. 193 Liberty street.
WM. KIRKPATRICK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF GLASGOW OIL CO., Pittsburgh, February 1, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS OF GLASGOW OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock payable to stockholders on and after the 16th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, 149 Liberty street. Transfer Books will be closed from 11th to 18th inst.
J. L. MARSHALL, Treas.

OFFICE MARION OIL COMPANY, Pittsburgh, January 30, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE Marion Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the earnings for the month of January, payable at the Office of the Secretary, No. 149 Wood street, on and after February 5, 1867. Transfer Books closed.
E. F. RINEHART, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY, Pittsburgh, February 1, 1867.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, corner of Pike and Canal streets, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 26th, 1867, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the election of a Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may be presented.
WM. PHILLIPS, President.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY,
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the National Refining and Storing Company, will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 146 Wood street, (above the Third National Bank), on MONDAY, February 4th, at 2 o'clock P. M., to elect a Board of Directors, &c. for the ensuing year.
C. BERINGER, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO., Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1867.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the first Mortgage Bonds of the Company within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said Bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

NOTICE TO
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS
The Proprietors and Assignees of the several Letters Patent issued to Henry Bessemer and Robert Mushet, of England, and to William Kelly and others of this country, for the manufacture of IRON AND STEEL, by their various processes, in the United States, have, for the purpose of avoiding all conflict of claims under said patents, consolidated their interests, appointed the undersigned Trustees, and are now prepared to grant Licenses for Manufacture and Sale under the various Letters Patent, and to furnish all necessary information and working drawings.
The great *strength* and *toughness* and perfect *homogeneity* of the BESSEMER or PNEUMATIC CAST STEEL, and the comparative cheapness of its production, as well as the already enormous consumption of it are too well known to require comment.
The process may be witnessed at the works of Messrs. WINSLOW, GRISWOLD & HOLLEY, at Troy.
Further information as to terms and particulars of cost, instructions, &c., may be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned,
JOHN F. WINSLOW, Troy, N. Y.,
JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Troy, N. Y.,
D. J. MORRELL, Johnstown, Pa.,
Trustees.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY, Pittsburgh, August 28, 1866.
THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW converting
U. S. 7-30 NOTES,
1st SERIES, INTO
U.S. 5-20 GOLD BEARING BONDS
Persons desirous of making the exchange can do so by applying at the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK No. 55 Market st.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The firm of H. SILVERMAN & CO., of the Ætna Salt Works (Nine Mile Run,) is hereby dissolved, JAMES MANSFIELD having retired therefrom. The business will be continued by H. Silverman and John Kramer under the name and style of H. SILVERMAN & CO.
H. SILVERMAN,
JOHN KRAMER,
JAS. MANSFIELD.

DISSOLUTION.
The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in carrying on the Hat Business, at No. 89 Wood street, expired by limitation on the thirty-first (31st) day of December last, 1866. The business will be continued by R. W. MEANS, as heretofore.
RALPH W. MEANS,
WILLIAM MEANS.
Pittsburgh, January 31st, 1867.

HAVING SOLD OUT MY ENTIRE interest in the Hat Business to my brother, R. W. MEANS, who will continue the business at the old stand, I would cheerfully recommend him to his former patrons, and the public generally.
WILLIAM MEANS.
Pittsburgh, January 31st, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of R. DALZELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the subscribers, at the old stand, No. 251 Liberty street.
ROBERT DALZELL,
A. FILSON DALZELL.
Pittsburgh, February 1st, 1867.

ON RETIRING FROM THE Wholesale Grocery Business, in which we have so long been engaged, we desire to tender our sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to our successors, WM. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO., whom, from their long experience in and knowledge of the business, we cheerfully recommend to the confidence of our late patrons.
R. DALZELL & CO.

WM. H. KIRKPATRICK..........JNO. F. KIRKPATRICK.
Wm. H. Kirkpatrick & Co,
(Successors to R. DALZELL & CO.,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Flour, Produce, &c.,
NO 251 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The undersigned having purchased the stock of R. DALZELL & CO. will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY, FLOUR, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, at the old stand, and would respectfully solicit the patronage of the customers of the retiring firm and of buyers generally.
WM. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO.,
No. 251 LIBERTY STREET.
Pittsburgh, February 1st, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of HANNA, HART & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of January, 1867, the interest of Joshua Hanna having been purchased by Wm. K. Hart and C. P. Caughey, who will continue the Banking Business at same stand, corner Third and Wood streets, under the name and style of HART, CAUGHEY & CO.
JOSHUA HANNA,
WM. K. HART,
C. P. CAUGHEY.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM of Hanna, Hart & Co., (owing to personal and private engagements requiring my whole attention to the East,) I take pleasure in recommending the new firm of HART, CAUGHEY & CO. to that liberal patronage heretofore enjoyed by the late firm.
JOSHUA HANNA.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name, style and firm of DÆWERITZ, KIRMSE & CO., was dissolved on the first day of January, 1867, JULIUS KIRMSE retiring from said firm, he having disposed of all his interest in the same to HENRY DÆWERITZ and JOSEPH LANG, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
HENRY DÆWERITZ,
JULIUS KIRMSE,
JOSEPH LANG.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned having formed a copartnership under the name, style and firm of
DÆWERITZ & LANG,
will continue the manufacture of
COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORKS,
As heretofore, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their former customers and of the trade generally.
HENRY DÆWERITZ,
JOSEPH LANG.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 22d, 1867.

DISSOLUTION—
The firm of RICHARD HAYS & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st inst. The business of the late firm will be settled by LAUGHLIN & CO.
RICHARD HAYS & CO.,

ALSO, THE FIRM OF LAUGHLIN & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., RICHARD HAYS selling his interest to the remaining partners. The manufacture of Pig Iron will be continued at the Eliza Furnaces, under the same style of firm as heretofore. The business of the late firm will be settled by the new.
January 25th, 1867. LAUGHLIN & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Lamp and Glass business, under the firm name of JOHN ROSS & CO., has this day been dissolved by the purchase of the interests of Jacob Needy and Geo. S. South, in said firm by John Ross, who will continue the business at No. 64 MARKET STREET, and who alone is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
JOHN ROSS,
JACOB NEEDY,
GEO. S. SOUTH.
Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.
I have associated with me in the Mercantile and Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturing Business, in Coultersville, Allegheny county, Pa., A. G. McGREW dating from January 10th, 1867. The style of the firm will be McQUISTION & McGREW.
R. B. McQUISTION.
Pittsburgh, January 22, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—We have this day associated with us in the manufacture of Wrought Iron Welded Tubing, A. FILSON DALZELL and ROBERT H. DALZELL. The business of the firm will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of
EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.
EVANS & CLOW,
Pittsburgh, December 6, 1866.
JOHN EVANS..........A. FILSON DALZELL.
J. B. CLOW..........ROBERT H. DALZELL.
CRESCENT TUBE WORKS,
EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES,
FOR STEAM, WATER, GAS, &c.
LIGHT ARTESIAN TUBING,
FOR OIL WELLS.
Galvanized Tubing.
ALL SIZES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Warehouse, No. 14 Market St., cor. First.
BEST AMERICAN IRON used, and all work warranted.

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & Co., (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

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WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON
AND
COMPANY.
54
Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH,
OFFER AT ALL TIMES
GOOD GOODS
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Terms - - CASH.
S. B. M'ELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
no2 JOHN T. SHANK.

BATES & BELL'S,
21
FIFTH STREET.
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
LINEN GOODS,
BOYS' WEAR,
DOMESTICS.
BATES & BELL,
21 FIFTH ST.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

HAIR JEWELRY
OF THE
LATEST PATTERNS,
MADE TO ORDER BY
DUNSEATH & CO.,
56 FIFTH STREET,
Opposite Masonic Hall.

EDUCATIONAL.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet
NEAR PITTSBURGH.
This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodate
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
T. P. LEHMANN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.
Box 493, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SHIN No. 120 Fourth street.

BROWNSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY
FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.
The Spring Session will commence on FEBRUAR 6th, 1867, and continue twenty weeks.
References—Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese Pittsburgh.
For Circulars apply to the Principal.
Mrs. C. E. SMYTH, Brownsville, Pa.

SKATES,
SKATES,
SKATES
I have received most of my stock a offer to the trade a selection from
5,000 PAIRS,
Of Various Make
Before purchasing elsewhere call a examine my stock, as I CAN OFF DEALERS SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.
JAMES BOWN,
136 WOOD STREET
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REYMER & BROS
NOS. 126 and 128 WOOD ST.
MANUFACTURERS OF
AMERICAN
AND
FRENCH CONFECTIONER
Keep always on hand a full assortment of
CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,
KETCHUPS, SAUCES, PICKLES,
FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS,
JELLIES, SPICES,
REFINED SUGARS, &c., &
And which is offered at LOWEST MARKET PRI

DIARIES,
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SEVENTY STYLES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. R. Weldin & Co
101 WOOD STREE

RECEIVER'S SALE OF
CHOICE GOOD
AT THE
WAREHOUSE, No. 201 LIBERTY
(Lately occupied by Charles C. Baisley),
Consisting of Canned Fruits, Lard Oil, Lard, Ch Pickles in Vinegar, Hominy, Wine Vinegar, Smo and Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, 3,000 lbs. of Ro Butter, in Fruit House: one Horse and Wagon. Also, Lease of Warehouse and Fixtures.
JOHN TORRENCE, Receive
Pittsburgh, Jan. 30, 1867.

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GROVER & BAKER,
It is the best for all purposes. Call at
no8 18 FIFTH STREE

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S. Inspectors, on hand or made to order by
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136 Wood st.
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Daily Commercial

WINTER'S HARVEST.

nd blue is the broad, broad sky—
and hard as a sapphire stone;
owers are all of them frozen and black,
we seem left alone.
Now summer's toll
is winter's spoil,
e leaves are gathering in.

oplar's turned to a pillar of gold;
alder's crimson and dead;
eech is brazen and glowing;
ycamore's rusty red.
The glory's gone;
The year fades on;
e leaves are gathering in.

cold and peaceful sunshine
dead leaves fill the skies;
g flashing drifting,
golden butterflies.
For summer's toll
Is winter's spoil;
s harvest is gathering in.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

TURES OF A RIVER MAN.

lar and Exciting Career.

f Captain Prescott Devol.

Rev. S. P. Hildreth, of Dresden, rnishes the Marietta *Register* with h of the life of the late Captain t Hildreth Devol, a man well to many of our readers. We make owing extract of Mr. Hildreth's tertaining narative:

HIS EARLY YEARS.

ott Hildreth Devol (so named by er, from his intimate friend, Dr. S. reth, of Marietta,) was born in the of March, A. D. 1822. In his boy- was distinguished by a fondness etic sports, in which he early dis- ed a skill and strength superior to thful companions. He was espe- droit in the use of the bow and ar- ooting squirrels in the tallest tree d sometimes bringing down twenty y birds in a single morning.

n about twelve years of age, he was school in Marietta, where he studied eral years. During the period, he eply affected in a revival of religion. d not unite with the church, but luence of those early religious im- ns may clearly be seen in the up- ess and comparative purity of his hen mingling, as he did in after with reckless and dissipated mates. ears passed, and the vigor of youth- nhood became developed, he mani- a buoyancy and exuberance of which gave him an undisputed ship among his comrades. After g Marietta, he became for a time a t in the Ohio University located at s. As to his proficiency in scholas- , I cannot speak, but when the for amusement came, the citizens of wn could distinguish the return of Devol from his home on the Big ng, by the laughter and unusual up- n the college grounds.

ddition to physical strength, he pos- unusual vocal powers.

RVICES IN THE HARRISON CAMPAIGN.

he fall of the year 1840, a flat boat with hoop poles and staves was under his charge to be taken to nati. He was then about eighteen of age. The boat floated slowly he current, stopping at several towns way for the purpose of trading, and time arrived at Cincinnati. It was very height of Harrison's Presiden- mpaign, when the songs and log s, and mammoth ball rollings gh the West, were stirring the peo- o a whirlwind of excitement. Here eculiar powers of young Devol were ciated as they never had been before. ould sing a Whig song in ringing that were heard a mile off; and his rian voice seemed never to grow . Politicians and prominent gentle- of Cincinnati at once laid hold of prize, and installed him at one of best hotels. He sang at mass meet- n the open air. From some neigh- g platform, near Democratic meet- e sang triumphant Whig songs in a that drowned the roar of their loudest speakers. Seated in a chair, on a sort mphal car, and borne on the shoul- f eight men, he was carried singing gh the streets, followed by crowds locked up the way as far as the eye see. How he infuriated Duncan, the cratic candidate for Congress! Pas- a march of this kind, beneath his ows, he sang, in a voice loud enough ke the glass quiver, a song he had osed expressly for Duncan's benefit, hich were personal witticism sthat l forth shouts of laughter from the le hearers. One night, when attend- he theater, the audience, discovering resence, stopped the play, and yelled "Big Hocking! Big Hocking! Big ing!" until they forced him to give a song. During this campaign he d St Louis, the papers describing rodigious excitement produced by his ng, while being drawn upon a log on wheels, and followed by an ad- ng crowd through the public streets. e returning home he went again to ouis, and also to New Orleans.

HIS CAREER AS A RIVER MAN.

rough the influence of friendships ed during the political campaign ady described, Pres. was made an er on one of the steamboats plying the Ohio river. In this employment ntinued until the breaking out of the ican war. On the 4th of July, 1846, assed his home on his way to New ans, having taken service on the ed States steamer Corvette, one of the sport vessels engaged in carrying ps and munitions of war for the army manded by General Taylor.

e went as far west as the Rio Grande, igating that stream in the Government ice, having many interesting and per- s adventures with the Mexicans on the tern bank of the river, and among y other things learning from them the of the lariat.

eturning home in the fall of 1846, he was rried in December to a second cousin, ah, the daughter of Gilbert Devol, ., of Lancaster, Ohio. Not long after- d he was appointed Captain on one of finest packet boats running between tsburgh and Cincinnati. One of these boats went up, and another down the r every day; but it was customary for passengers to wait several days for steamer commanded by Captain Pres. ol.

t this time he was about twenty-five rs old. He was six feet high, and ighed about one hundred and ninety nds, portly, but not corpulent, well lt, erect in his gait, and of command- presence. He was always dressed in ellent taste, and his gentlemanly, fine king figure attracted the eye among a wd. His features were of the Roman t, and his voice, though powerful, was reeable in its tone. Captain Devol was nounced by the men the most buoyant npanion, and by the ladies the hand- nest man upon the river.

Take the following instance as illustrat- g his character at this period. One night Pittsburgh, Pres. went to the Theater. man had left his seat for a short time d gone out. Pres. coming in took the cant place. Presently the man returned, oarse, ruffianly fellow, and said to him: Get out of that, you are in my seat." Pres. oked at him a moment with his great ack eyes, and said: "If you had asked e for it in a gentlemanly manner, you ould have your seat; but now I shall ep it. Help yourself if you can." The an went to call the police, and returning ith an officer, stated his grievance. Pres. ld the policeman that if the seat had been ked for in a proper manner, he would ve it up, but now he intended to keep it. he policeman talked quietly a short time, ut told Pres. he must give up his seat, or e would call his comrades and put him t of the Theater. Thereupon Pres. blew s boatswain's whistle, and called out, All the boys in the Theater that belong Clipper No. 2, COME HERE!" Forth- ith a dozen stalwart fellows came tum- ling toward him, fierce for a fight. Now," said Pres. to the police, "if you ant a muss, you can have it, and we will lean out the Theater. Or, if you choose be quiet very well; but I am going to eep my seat." The police withdrew, and Pres. said to the actors, who had sus- ended the performance, "Now you may o on with your play."

Through the next eight or ten years, Pres. continued to act as an officer upon steamboats, a part of the time on the Ohio river, and a part of the time in the Southern trade, on the Mississippi, and as ar downward as Mobile.

Innumerable adventures occurred during this portion of his life. Take a few as samples. A feeling of bitter rivalry existed between the cities of Pittsburgh and Wheeling. Pres. sided with Pittsburgh. A magnificent wire suspension bridge, among the first in America, had been built at Wheeling, across the Ohio river. Suits at law against the bridge were instigated by the citizens of Pittsburgh, and immense sums of money were expended. While the contest was at its height, Pres. steamed under the bridge one day, with very tall chimneys erected on his boat, that were said to be eighty feet in height. The Ohio was flooding its banks, and the gigantic chimneys, of course, were knocked flat upon the deck, thus furnishing the citizens of Pittsburgh with a coveted opportunity of demanding the removal of the bridge, as obstructing the navigation of the Ohio. The citizens of Wheeling were stirred into a whirlwind of excitement as they witnessed the act, and threated to stone Captain Devol's boat on its upward passage. But no serious results, either at the law or from the mob, followed this huge, practical joke.

In those days, fleets of coal barges, lashed together by twos and threes, floated to Cincinnati. The returning crews, flushed with money, were often riotous. The butcher-knife, worn at the waist in its leather sheath, and employed to cut bread and meat, was often drawn in quarrels, and sometimes used with deadly effect. On one occasion, when in a sudden quarrel, several were wounded and one man was killed. Pres. put the rioters in iron, and returning to Cincinnati, committed them to jail to await their trial.

Another time, a riot having broken out on the boat, Pres. ordered his mate to quell it; oaths and yells arose from the deck, knives were drawn, and in the center of the melee a gigantic Irishman was flourishing his fists in the wind-mill style, and knocking down his enemies like nine-pins. The mate was afraid. Thereupon, Pres. went down among them, slinging the angry men to the right and left like children, and making straight for the tall leader, seized him from behind by each elbow, and trotting his prisoner before him as if he were a little boy, to the edge of the deck—said to the pilot, "Head her in to the shore!" As the boat neared the land, Pres. gave his captive a tremendous hoist that pitched him into the mud and water at the river's edge, and the boat moved back into the channel, leaving an infuriated Irishman stamping and yelling on the river bank, far away from any human habitation.

In later years, on his way to New Orleans, a blackleg committed a misdemeanor, and Pres. promptly put him on shore in the wilderness. The enraged man went to a neighboring town and waited for the upward passage of the boat. In due time it came. When it landed, Pres. went up to an office in the town for the transaction of business. While there a friend came into the room, and, after warning Pres. that his enemy and two companions, with pistols and bowie knives, were waiting for him outside, asked:

"Captain Devol, are you armed?"

"No."

"Then take my pistol."

"Thank you," said Pres., clinching his fists, "I want no weapons but these which nature gave me."

He left the office, and there, between him and the river, stood the ruffians, armed to the teeth. But the fist was quicker than the pistol. Before they could draw their weapons Pres. was upon them. The first man fell like an ox under the butcher's ax; a crashing blow sent down the second with a broken jaw; a moment after, the third went spinning against a fence with such force that his head made a dent in the board where it struck, and Pres. walked down to his steamboat.

HE GOES TO THE PACIFIC.

During the excitement which followed the discovery of gold in California he visited that region, making a sea voyage for the purpose. In the course of the voyage a storm came up; the vessel struck upon a rock and sprung a leak. A sailor who was sent below to see how much water was in the hold, accidentally touched a bale of cotton with his candle. Instantly it leaped into a blaze, and he ran on deck crying out, "Fire! fire! fire!" The ascending flame and smoke filling all the hold, confirmed the wild cry. The Captain lost his presence of mind, and gave contradictory orders. The crew were in confusion, and all on board were giving themselves up as lost. In this terrible emergency, Pres. said to the Captain, "Give *me* command of the vessel. *I* can save you all, and the ship besides." The Captain came forward and directed the sailors to obey the commands of Captain Devol. He ordered the hatches to be tightly closed, turned steam into the blazing hold until the fire was extinguished, set the terrified sailors to work at the pumps, and saved the vessel in its last extremity. On board were a number of wealthy men. Full of grateful admiration toward Captain Devol for the preservation of their lives, they gave him a dinner on shipboard, and presented him with a gold watch, and a purse of four hundred dollars. On reaching California they introduced him to the best society of San Francisco, gave suppers and dinner parties in his honor, and exerted themselves to the utmost in rendering his visit among them agreeable. He traveled here and there over the country, and spent a short time in examining the gold diggings, but on the whole did not like the society generally met with in California. Therefore he passed on to the Sandwich Islands, from thence to China, and from thence to Siam. Soon afterward his friends heard that the King of Siam had presented to him two white elephants as a mark of the royal favor, and the papers of this country announced that he was holding the office of Admiral in the Siamese navy, and was engaged in the work of capturing pirates in the Gulf of Siam.

ENTERS THE SIAMESE SERVICE.

In a letter written to his sister from Siam in 1857, after describing his anventures in China, and as a Captain of a Peruvian vessel sent to cruise after pirates, he says he went to Bangkok, where the two Kings of Siam gave him command of a brig sent out to put a check to piratical depredations. He then continues:

So I was duly commissioned and installed a full post captain in the navy of the two Kings of Siam to catch pirates.

Well, I got under weigh for the Gulf, with one hundred and twenty-five sailors and marines, and two Coons. These Coons are Siamese officials of the Kings, sent along to see what you do. Bangkok is situated about thirty miles from the Gulf of Siam, on a river called the Menam; probably three thousand people living in floating houses. The entire population is estimated at about one hundred and seventy thousand Siamese, Birmese, Mons, Laas, Musselmen, &c. Well, I passed into the Gulf, cruised four days, and at last, in behind an island, found two suspicious looking crafts. I made sail for them, the brave Coons looked rather blue. I, then not speaking the language, had to issue all orders through an interperter. I ordered my chief boatswain, when in hailing distance, to ask them to heave to; but they kept on their course. Finding that hailing did no good, I gave them an eighteen pound shot across their bows. As yet they paid no attention to us. I then beat all hands to quarters, ordered the big gun shotted, which was a sixty-eight, an English made gun; hailed again, no answer. I then pointed the gun myself and fired, tore away her bulwarks and down went her mainmast. They returned the fire. Ho! ho! say I, you have woke up at last! They then showed about thirty men, and got their boarding netting ready to keep us from boarding. I gave them another from the big gun, killing five of their crew. They returned the fire, putting a shot through our spanker, and very near the head of one of my Coons, which caused him to start below. Said I, "No you don't! The Coons in my country stand fire better than that. Come back!" Which he did, quite ashamed of himself, saying he was not used to such fun. I then gave them a full broadside from my big gun, two long eighteens, and two short eighteens which perfectly riddled them, and unshipped all their guns but one on that side. I could see with the spy glass what I had done, and to make a short job of it, and it was getting late in the evening, I got all hands ready for boarding. I ran slap into them, and led the boarding party myself. When we jumped on board the pirates ran below, and no lives were lost in boarding or capturing. Well, we had that chap all right! The leaders were all Chinese, the sailors Ceylonese, said they had been shipped, as they supposed, sailors in a merchant junk, but they had been pirating for some time, unable to run away, and threatened with death if they did not do their duty. We took all on board, and left the junk at a place called Bo-Chang. The next day took the other, and as we could not find any more, stood away for Singapore, where we spent about twenty days, getting all the information we could about pirates.

HIS DEATH.

After this, no tidings from him reached America, until, about six months after the event, there came a rumor of his death. He had fallen sick during an expedition into the interior of Siam, and in the wilderness, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. He had made one successful expedition, but a second proved fatal. He had been exposed to themiasma of the jungle, had fallen sick, and there, on the Mountains of Siam, with sad surroundings, with no sympathizing relatives about him, and no minister of religion to utter a word of counsel or of prayer, the earthly life of Captain Prescott H. Devol had reached its end.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is the most wonderful remedy ever brought before the public. A gentleman of this city who had lost the use of his limbs, and had used crutches for over six months, has been completely cured by one bottle. Tell your afflicted friends to try it. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

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The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.
Special attention given to correspondents.
For information apply to
CURTIS S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third streets.
P. O. Address, Box 184.
jy11

CHAMPAGNE WINES.
Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the sale in this city of
MOET & CHANDON'S CELEBRATED WINES,
I am prepared to offer them at reduced prices.
WM. MILLER,
221 and 223 Liberty street.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATER COMIQUE.
Business Manager.............H. W. WILLIAMS.
Treasurer.........................GEORGE MILLER.
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THIS EVENING will be performed the new sensation drama in two acts, entitled
THE CONVICT'S REVENGE.
The GRAND BALLET TROUPE in a new nautical divertisement, entitled AQUATIC SPORTS ON THE MONONGAHELA AND ALLEGHENY RIVERS. At 9½, each evening Mons. HENRI MOREQUE on the Flying Trapeze.
A SPLENDID OLIO.
The performance concluding with the comic pantomime entitled
LES RENDEZVOUS DE AMOURS.
In active preparation, the great Oriental Spectacle entitled CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.
Grand Gift Matinee every Saturday. Three magnificent Silk Dresses to be given away.

NEW OPERA HOUSE—OPERA.
Lessee W. Henderson; Director M. Strakosch.
POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
MAD. GHIONI AND SIG. SUSINI'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT, Monday evening, February 4th at 8 P. M.
IL TROVATORE.
Mesdames Ghioni and Patti Strakosch. Signors Irfre, Marra and Coletti in the principal roles.
Grand Chorus and Orchestra, Conductor, Sig. Nicola.
Tuesday, first time—Crispino e la Comare.
Wednesday and Thursday—L'Africaine.
Admission, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra; Gallery 50 cents; Private Boxes, $10.
Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at Messrs. C. C. Mellor & Co's 81 Wood street.

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FRED. AIMS..............Manager
Engagement of the Champion Clog Dancer of America, Mr. DICK SANDS. Production of the Comic Opera of LUCRETIA BORGIA. Great hit of the PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Robert Howard...............W. McFarland.
Solon Shingle.....................W. C. Smythe.
The Variety Operatic Minstrel and Dramatic Company in a Brilliant Olio. Look out for the new company.

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FAIR AND FESTIVAL,
OPENS AT
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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4th,
AND CONTINUES TWO WEEKS.
Choice articles will be offered for sale. Music, Singing of select pieces and pleasing amusements, will diversify the entertainment and make the evenings spent there interesting and agreeable.
Meals and Refreshments provided; closing each night, except Saturdays, with a Promenade.
Admission 25 cents.

PROF. COWPER'S DANCING ACADEMY, at Wilkins Hall, Fourth street, near Smithfield. New Classes now forming on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Masters' and Misses' Class at 3 P. M. Gentlemen's Class at 7½, Evening.
NOTICE.—Grand Soiree on Friday Evening, February 1st. Overture by Orchestra at 7½ o'clock. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets can be had of the Pupils or Prof. COWPER only.

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AND EVERY WAY EQUAL IN THE
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GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
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SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
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MACRUM & CARLISLE'S
Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.
GREAT
REDUCTION.
CLOSING OUT PRICES,
BEFORE TAKING STOCK.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS—small lot slightly soiled, at Half Price.
WOOL HOODS, SHAWLS, NUBIAS, &c.—all at less than cost.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS—At 60 cents a Pair and upwards.
STOCKINGS—At 15 and 20 cents, lately sold at 25 and 30 cents.
STOCKINGS—At 30 cents, worth 45 and 50 cents.
RIBBONS—Greatly Reduced.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS—Slightly soiled, at Great Bargains.
PAPER COLLARS—At 15 cents per Box and upwards.
THE IRON CITY WATER PROOF COLLAR—is now ready. Price 20 cents a Box.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
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LINEN IMITATION COLLAR.
GRAY'S (genuine) MOULDED COLLAR—At manufacturer's prices.
☞ Dealers Supplied at LOW PRICES.
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Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market st.
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
77 and 79 MARKET STREET,
Merino Ribbed Hose for Ladies and Children.
Wool Ribbed Hose, for Ladies and Children.
Gents' Wool and Shaker Knit Socks.
Shetland Ribbed Shirts and Drawers.
Blue Mixed Shirts and Drawers.
Calf Gloves, Fur Gloves, Cloth Gloves, Buck Gloves.
Wool Shawls, Scarfs and Nubias.
Cardignon Jackets.
Balmoral Skirts, very low.
Handkerchiefs, Plain, Embroidered and Hem-stitched.
Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets. Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Hair Nets, Belting, Buckles, Combs, Braids, Zephyrs, Bead, Trimmings and Fringes.
Ribbons, Flowers, Frames, &c.
Hoop Skirts and Corsets.
Special bargains in Woolen Goods, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves and Balmoral Skirts.
A full line of the above constantly on hand, and new goods arriving daily.
☞ Our entire stock now offering at REDUCED PRICES.
☞ WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.
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77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

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AND
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NATIONAL BANK,
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Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents. no20-ym

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BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
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BANKERS,
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NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
Interest allowed on Deposit. no16

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The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same office & Directors.
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Having recently purchased the EAGLE COTTON WORKS, formerly owned by Messrs. King & Pennock, we respectfully inform the public that we will continue
THE MANUFACTURE OF
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COTTON YARNS,
CARPET CHAIN,
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Orders may be left at the Office of the Works, corner of ISABELLA and SANDUSKY STREETS, Allegheny city, or at the PITTSBURGH BREWERY OFFICE, DUQUESNE WAY and BARKERS ALLEY, Pittsburgh.
JOSHUA RHODES & CO.
no8

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Every patron obtains a watch by this arrangement, costing but ten dollars, while it may be worth seven hundred and fifty dollars. No partiality shown.

Messrs. J. Hickling & Co.'s great Union Watch Co., manufacturers, 149 Broadway, New York city, wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock. Certificates, naming articles are placed in sealed envelopes, and forwarded as ordered. The return of any of our certificates entitles the holder to the article named thereon upon payment, irrespective of its worth, if seven hundred and fifty dollars, and as no article valued less than ten dollars is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is no lottery but a straight forward legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious. A single certificate will be sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of twenty five cents, five for one dollar, eleven for two dollars, thirty-three and elegant premium for five dollars, sixty-six and more valuable premium for ten dollars, one hundred and most superb watch for fifteen dollars. To agents or those wishing employment this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business, duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Try us.
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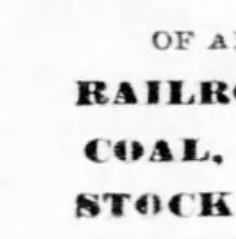

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CRUMB CLOTHS.
We have just opened a splendid stock of
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2¼, 3, 3½ and 3¾ YARDS WIDE, AND
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2½ by 3 yards, 3 by 3½ yards, 3 by 4 yards, and 3½ by 4 yards, which we offer at
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Next House to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.
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McCALLUM BROS.,
WILL REMOVE
To their new Warehouse, No. 51 FIFTH ST., in February, 1867.
Until then they offer their new stock on hand at
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So as to open with a new assortment
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
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GRAIN AND PRODUCE
PROMPTLY FILLED.

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And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.
Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors. my28

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Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. je28

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Miners and Shippers by Railroad and River of
SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY COAL.
Are prepared to fill promptly orders for LUMP COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK, at Lowest Market Rates, either in Cars or Flats, at retail from yard, or delivered to any part of the city. Barges loaded to order. Cars loaded for Eastern and Western Trade.
Orders left at Office, Yard, or through the Postoffice will receive prompt attention.
Yard—Foot of TRY STREET, near Gas Works, Pittsburgh.
Office, with Penna. Insurance Co., No. 31 FIFTH STREET, Second Floor, Pittsburgh.
T. N. PATTERSON, Supt.
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WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

JOS. S. FINCH
RYE
WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
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CANNED FRUIT,
CANNED FRUIT,
Of all varieties, Foreign Fruits and Nuts, Fancy Cakes and Confectionaries, can be had at all times by calling at No. 40 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.
no20 GEORGE SCHLELEIN.

MANUFACTURERS.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Common, Refined Charcoal
AND
JUNIATA BLOOM IRON
MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON.
HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON.
BOILER PLATE and SHEET IRON.
MOWER and REAPER BARS.
CYLINDER and GUARD OR FINGER IRON.
SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs to the yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same.
FLAT RAILS. Punched and Countersunk.
COAL SCREEN IRON.
NAILS and SPIKES.
Warehouse, No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts. Works Second street, Eighth Ward, adjoining City Gas Works, Pittsburgh.

MONONGAHELA
IRON WORKS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS,
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES,
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS,
COACH AND LAG SCREWS,
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS,
CAST AND WRO'T IRON WASHERS,
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES,
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BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS,
ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS,
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS,
STOVE AND SAW RODS,
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c.
A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock.
WORKS—SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.
WAREHOUSE—WATER AND MARKET STS., PITTSBURGH.

FORT PITT
BOILER, STILL AND TANK
WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER.
Manufacturers of
Tubular, Double-flued, Tubular
Fire-box & Cylinder Steam Boilers.

CHIMNEYS,	OIL STILLS,
BRITCHES,	OIL TANKS,
FIRE BEDS,	AGITATORS,
ASH PANS,	SETTLING PANS,
STEAM PIPE,	CONDENSERS,
SALT PANS,	PRISON DOORS,
IRON BRIDGES,	GASOMETERS,

STEAM BOILERS.
Office and Works, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

ANDERSON & BRO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK,
ENGINE BUILDERS,
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PRACTICAL MACHINISTS.
STEAM ENGINES, MILL WORK, MACHINERY of all kinds.
SHAFTING, PULLEYS, HANGERS, &c., &c. Also IMPROVED OIL ENGINES constantly on hand.
N. B.—Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
☞ Works, corner of WATER STREET and MIDDLE ALLEY, Allegheny city, Pa.

LYON, SHORB & CO.
SLIGO IRON WORKS
WAREHOUSE, NO. 121 WATER ST.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SHAW & JUSTICE'S
PATENT
DEAD STROKE POWER HAMMER
MERRICK & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA,
Sole Assignees and Manufacturers for the
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
ADDRESS,
MERRICK & SONS
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ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.,
PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS
Corner of Grant and First Sts.
MANUFACTURERS OF
FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES,
JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS and LATCHES,
PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALLEABLE IRON, &c.
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ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY,
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS
Corner Sixth and Smithfield sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
And Corner Beaver and Chestnut Sts.
MANCHESTER.
All kinds of Water, Gas and Steam Fixtures kept constantly on hand.

CARLIN & GIBSON,
FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE WORKS,
Sandusky street, near Robinson, Allegheny City
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS.
We have always on hand, and make to order, Steam Engines for oil wells, with flue or portable boiler, counter shafts, Derrick fixtures, &c. &c.

EAGLE IRON WORKS.
JAMES WOOD & CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS,
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES,
FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &c.
Warehouse and Office: 113 Water street. Branch House: 132 and 134 West Water street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. oc9-6m

WETTACH & MEASON,
SUCCESSORS TO
CHESSMAN & CLARK,
Manufacturers of Oak Leather Belting, No. 11 Ohio street, Allegheny City, Pa. Also a full assortment of our Belting constantly on hand, at
G. H. ANDERSON,
No. 189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. S.—We still retain G. O. CLARK as Superintendent. M.W.F

STATIONARY ENGINES,
BUILT UNDER THE BABCOCK & WILCOX'S PATENTS,
OF VALVE GEAR;
An entirely novel arrangement, guaranteed to give a more regular speed and to consume less fuel per horse power than any engine in use. Call or send for circular. HOWARD ROGERS,
no 12-6meod No. 50 VESEY ST., NEW YORK.

LEWIS KIM.......................NICHOLAS SCHWARTZ
KIM & SCHWARTZ,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE
And dealers in Cooking Stoves and Housefurnishing Hardware, Tin Roofing and Job Work done to order. No. 118 SMITHFIELD ST., opposite the Postoffice, and No. 44 WYLIE STREET, near Tunnel, Pittsburgh, Pa. no16-3tawym

JOS. P. HAIGH.......................WILLIAM MILLER
Duquesne and West Point
FORGES,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Messrs. Joseph P. Haigh & Co.
Have facilities COEXTENSIVE WITH THE LEADING FORGES IN THE EAST, and are prepared to PROMPTLY and SATISFACTORILY fill all orders for
STEAMBOAT SHAFTS,
CRANKS, PISTON RODS,
LEVERS, PITMAN JAWS, WRISTS,
RAILROAD AXLES,
LOCOMOTIVE FRAMES,
Together with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
SHAPE WORK.
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BRANDS AND STAMPS
Cut to Order, in Every Style,
BY
JAMES BOWEN,
my13 138 WOOD STREET.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS.—established 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO
Factory, Bingham street, Birmingham.
Warehouse, 31 and 33 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, | B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
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PAPER BAGS.
W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND ST.
ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,
WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.
no22-tf

OVER FIVE THOUSAND
Grover & Baker Machines
Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to
no8 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

RAILROADS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Change of Time.
On and after FRIDAY, February 1st, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Hulton Accommodation	6:30 a m	12:00 m
Mail (to & from Mahoning)	7:40 a m	6:10 p m
First Soda Works Accom	9:30 a m	[illegible]
Kiskiminetas Accom'n	1:30 p m	7:45 p m
Express	3:15 p m	11:00 a m
Second Soda Works Ac	5:30 p m	2:30 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH,
Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.
PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after JANUARY 6th, 1867, Trains will arrive and depart from Union Depot, as follows:

Depart. "Pittsburgh Time."		Arrive.
Fast Line	2:05 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
Mail	7:20 a. m.	4:10 p. m.
Mixed	9:20 a. m.	9:50 p. m.
Express	3:20 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
Steubenville Accom'n	3:20 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
McDonald's Accom'n	5:05 p. m.	8:25 a. m.

Leave	Fast Line.	Mail.	Express.
Pittsburgh	2:05 a. m.	7:20 a. m.	2:40 p. m.
Arrive			
Columbus	10:50 a. m.	6:20 p. m.	11:30 p. m.
Cincinnati	3:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.	5:00 a. m.
Indianapolis	8:00 p. m.	7:55 a. m.	7:55 a. m.
Terre Haute	11:00 p. m.	12:30 a. m.	12:30 a. m.
St. Louis	8:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
Louisville	5:00 a. m.	3:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m.
Cairo	1:15 p. m.	1:30 a. m.	1:30 a. m.
Chicago	10:00 p. m.	8:00 a. m.	8:00 a. m.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.
On and after December 30, 1866, trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1.20 a m	Day Express	[illegible]
Fast Line	1.50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6.55 a m
Wall's No. 1	6.20 a m	Mail Train	8.30 a m
Brinton No. 1	7.50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9.50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8.50 a m	*Cincinnati Ex	10.50 a m
Johnstown ac	9.56 a m	Wall's No. 3	11.30 a m
Baltimore Exp	1.40 p m	Braddock No. 1	3.40 p m
Phila. Express	1.50 p m	Phila. Express	4.10 p m
Wall's No. 3	1.05 p m	Wall's No. 4	3.50 p m
Wall's No. 4	4.00 p m	Wall's No. 5	6.05 p m
Braddock No. 1	5.50 p m	Wall's No. 6	[illegible]
Wall's No. 5	7.00 p m	Fast Line	10.05 p m
Altoona acc and Emg't train	10.25 p m	Johnstown Ac	[illegible]

*Daily all others Sundays excepted.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.00 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2.00 p. m.
The Baltimore Express will arrive with the Philadelphia Express at 1:50 Sundays.
NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—On and after WEDNESDAY, January 2, 1867, the Passenger trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Sharpsb'g No 1	6:35 a m	Sharpsb'g No. 1	5:30 a m
Freeport No 1	8:20 a m	Mail	6:05 a m
Sharpsb'g No. 2	9:20 a m	Sharpsb'g No 2	7:20 a m
Express	10:45 a m	Sharpsb'g No. 3	9:50 a m
Sharpsb'g No. 3	11:35 a m	Freeport No. 1	10:15 a m
Sharpsb'g No. 4	1:50 p m	Sharpsb'g No. 4	11:50 a m
Mail	4:20 p m	Express	2:05 p m
Freeport No. 2	6:00 p m	Sharpsb'g No. 5	3:50 p m
Sharpsb'g No. 5	6:50 p m	Freeport No. 2	5:00 p m
Sharpsb'g No. 6	9:05 p m	Sharpsb'g No. 6	7:50 p m

All trains run daily except Sunday.
Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of Twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on Tickets.
Through Tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
For further information apply at Depot, to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—On and after November 19th, 1866.
FAST EXPRESS
Leaves Union Depot, 6:00 A. M.; Allegheny, 6:10 A. M.; arrives at Meadville 12, noon; Franklin, 3:15 P. M.; Oil City, 4:10 P. M.; Erie, 1:35 P. M.; Buffalo, 5:20 P. M.; Niagara Falls, 7:35 P. M.
MEADVILLE ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Allegheny, 1:20 P. M.; arrives Meadville, 11:00 P. M.
Ninety-seven miles the shortest route to Erie or Buffalo; eighty-three miles saved to Meadville and Franklin.
Ask for tickets via Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent, Erie, Pa.
J. A. BURCH,
General Ticket Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.
Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex	2 20 A. M.	Chicago Ex	2 30 A. M.
Cleveland Exp	2 20 "	Cleveland Exp	2 30 "
Erie & Ygn Ex	6 00 "	Chicago Exp	10 35 "
Cl. & Whg. M'l	6 15 "	Wheeling Exp	11 35 "
Chic. Ex. Mail	7 00 "	Chicago Exp	3 40 P. M.
Chicago Mail	1 30 P. M.	Cl. & Whg. Ex	2 50 "
Cl. & Whg. Ex	2 15 "	Erie & Yg'n Ex	6 45 "
Chicago Ex	2 45 "	Chicago Ex	9 30 "
Wheeling Exp	4 35 "	Cl. & Whg. Ex	9 40 "

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn. Accm	9 00 A. M.	N. Br'tn Accm	7 30 A. M.
Leetsdale "	10 00 "	N. Br'tn "	8 35 "
"	11 50 "	Wellsville "	9 55 "
Rochester "	1 30 P. M.	N. Castle "	9 25 "
Wells'&NC"	3 30 "	Leetsdale "	11 15 "
Leetsdale "	4 50 "	"	1 05 "
Leetsdale "	6 00 "	N. Br'tn. "	2 30 "
N. Br'tn. "	6 15 "	Leetsdale "	4 10 "
Leetsdale "	10 30 "	"	7 00 "

☞ No train leaves Pittsburgh on Sunday.
☞ 10 25 A. M. Chicago Express arrives daily.
F. R. MYERS,
no19 General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive in Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
West Newton Accommod'n	6:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommo'n	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second "	10:00 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
Braddock's "	4:10 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to
J. R. KING, Agent.
mh15 W. E. STOUT, Superintendent.

PETROLEUM.

OILS, OILS, OILS.
SOHO OIL WORKS.
BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.,
Manufacturers of the
CELEBRATED SPERM LUBRICATOR
PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OILS,
Sperm, Lard and Whale Oils.
HEAD LIGHT, TANNERS' OIL
AND
WHEEL GREASE.
ALSO,
STANDARD WHITE BURNING OIL.
no16 NO. 33 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EUREKA OIL WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EUREKA CARBON OIL,
THE CELEBRATED
Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils,
C. C. NOBLE, Agent,
no13-ym 31 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY CITY OIL MILLS.
M. B. SUYDAM,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
RAW AND BOILED LINSEED OIL.
Corner REBECCA AND CRAIG STS.
Allegheny City, Pa.
Highest Cash Price paid for Flaxseed. no7-2taw-ym

SUPERIOR
LUBRIC OIL WORKS.
JOHNSON & PAINE,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Superior Lubricating Oils,
For COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, LOCOMOTIVES, and all classes of Machinery.
JOHNSON'S PATENT PAINT OIL,
WOOL OIL, SCREW CUTTING OIL,
LOCOMOTIVE HEAD LIGHT OIL,
SPERM, WHALE and LINSEED OILS,
And NO. 1 CARBON OIL.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Send for circular and Price List.
Nos. 5 and 7 HANCOCK ST.,
se29 PITTSBURGH, PA.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh.
HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.
WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
Office, NO. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mh7

FURNITURE.

DAULER, CLOSE & CO.,
Practical Furniture Manufacturers,
Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable
FURNITURE.
All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to. no8

J. B. SEYMOUR,
WOOD
Engraver,
26
FIFTH ST
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIE SINKING
STAMPS,
Door Plates,
BURNING BRANDS,
STENCILS,
&c.
SEAL PRESSES.

COMMERCIAL SHOW CARDS,
ON GLASS OR PAPER.
LONG & SMITHSON,
60 SMITHFIELD STREET near Fourth.

TARRING IRONS, BRANDS AND MARKING BRUSHES, for U. S. Inspectors, for sale by
JAMES BOWN,
ws 136 Wood st.

The Daily Commercial

FROM HARRISBURG.

A General Railroad Law—Senator Bigham's New Bill.

Rights of Colored People as Travelers.

The following is the bill prepared by Senator Bigham, and read in place by him on Friday:

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE FORMATION OF RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.* That any number of citizens of Pennsylvania, not less than nine, may form a company for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a railroad for public use in the conveyance of persons and property, or for the purpose of maintaining and operating any unincorporated railroad already constructed for the like public use, and for that purpose may make and sign articles of association in which shall be stated the name of the company, the number of years the same is to continue, the places from and to which the road is to be constructed or maintained and operated, the length of such road as near as may be, and the name of each county in this State, through, or into which it is made or intended to be made, the amount of the capital stock of the company, which shall not be less than ten thousand dollars for every mile of road constructed or proposed to be constructed, and the number of shares of which said capital stock shall consist, and the names and places of residence of a president, and not less than six, nor more than twelve directors of the company who shall manage its affairs for the first year and until others are chosen in their places; each subscriber to such articles of association shall subscribe thereto his name, place of residence, and the number of shares of stock he agrees to take in said company; in compliance with the provisions of the second section of this act such articles of association shall be acknowledged by at least three of the directors before some officer competent to take acknowledgment of deeds in the county where the principal officer is designed to be located, and be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall indorse thereon the day they were filed, and record the same in a book to be provided by him for that purpose, and thereupon the said articles of association shall become and be a charter for the said company, and the persons who have so subscribed such articles of association, and all persons who shall become stockholders in such company, shall be a corporation by the name specified in such articles of association or charter, and shall possess the powers and privileges following, to-wit:

First. To have succession by its corporate name for the period limited in its articles of association.

Second. To sue and be sued, complain and defend in any court of law or equity.

Third. To make and use a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure.

Fourth. To hold, purchase and convey such seal and personal estate as the purposes of the corporation shall require, not exceeding the amount limited in the articles of association.

Fifth. To appoint such subordinate officers and agents as the business of the corporation shall require, and to allow them a suitable compensation.

Sixth. To make by-laws not inconsistent with any existing law for the management of its property and regulation of its affairs, and for the transfer of its stock.

SEC. 2. Such articles of association shall not be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State until at least two thousand dollars of stock for every mile of railroad proposed to be made is subscribed thereto, and ten per centum paid thereon in good faith and in cash to the directors named in said articles of association, nor until there is endorsed thereon or annexed thereto an affidavit made by at least three of the directors named in said articles, that the amount of stock required by this section has been in good faith subscribed, and ten per centum paid in cash thereon as aforesaid, and that it is intended in good faith to construct or to maintain and operate the road mentioned in such articles of association, which affidavit shall be recorded with the articles of association as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. A copy of any article of association filed and recorded in pursuance of this act, of the record thereof, with a copy of the affidavit aforesaid indorsed thereon or annexed thereto, and certified to be a copy by the Secretary of this State or his deputy, shall be evidence of the incorporation of such company and of the facts therein stated.

SEC. 4. When such articles of association and affidavit are filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the State, the directors named in said articles of association may, in case the whole of the capital stock is not before subscribed, open books of subscription to fill up the capital stock of the company in such places, and after giving such notice as they may deem expedient, and may continue to receive subscriptions until the whole capital stock is subscribed: at the time of subscribing every subscriber shall pay to the directors ten per cent. of the amount subscribed by him in money, and no subscription shall be received or taken without such payment.

SEC. 5. Whenever the foregoing provisions have been complied with the persons named as corporators in such articles of association are fully authorized to carry into effect the objects named therein as fully as any corporation heretofore created under any special act of the Legislature, and said corporation thus created shall be entitled to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges and be subject to all the restrictions and liabilities of the general railroad law passed the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty nine, and the several supplements thereto as fully and effectually as if said powers were specially incorporated in said charter.

SEC. 6. Whenever any railroad company heretofore incorporated, or created and incorporated under the provisions of this act shall, in the opinion of the directors thereof, require an increased amount of capital stock, they shall, if authorized by a majority of the stockholders, file with the Secretary of the Commonwealth a certificate setting forth the amount of such desired increase, and thereafter such company shall be entitled to have such increased capital as is fixed by said certificate.

SEC. 7. The number of managers of any company incorporated in pursuance of this act shall be a President and not less than six nor more than twelve directors, as shall be fixed by the corporators thereof at their first meeting to choose directors of said company.

SEC. 8. The directors of any railroad company created under this act shall have power to borrow not exceeding in amount twenty thousand dollars per mile, nor more than amount of capital stock subscribed, and issue the bonds of the company therefor payable at such time, not exceeding fifty years after date thereof and at such place and at such rate of interest, not exceeding seven per centum, as said directors may deem best, and may secure the payment of said bonds and interest by a mortgage on the said road and franchises.

SEC. 9. Any company incorporated under this act shall have authority to construct such branches from its main line as it may deem necessary to increase its business and accommodate the trade and travel of the State.

SEC. 10. All acts heretofore passed inconsistent with the provisions of this act are declared to be null and void.

COLORED PEOPLE IN RAILWAY CARS.

The following is the bill introduced into the House of Representatives, Friday, by Mr. Freeborn, of Philadelphia, relative to the rights of colored people to ride in cars:

Whereas, The recent just, humane and politic legislation of Congress consequent upon the destruction of human slavery and intended to secure to all the people of the United States their civil rights, without distinction of race, nationality or color, rendering it imperative upon the loyal States to conform their local legislation thereto: therefore,

Be it enacted, etc. That no railroad, steamboat, transportation, or passenger railway company proprietors, owners, agents, or drivers of any stage coach, car, omnibus or other vehicle, intended or used for the conveyance of the public for hire, or other common carrier, shall at any time hereafter, exclude from their cars, boats, coaches or stages, any person or persons whatever, for or on account of his or her or their race, nationality or color, nor shall any distinction or difference be made as to location or position in or on such vehicles in the carrying of any passengers on account of race, nationality or color, and all rules, regulations, order or practices of such companies or proprietors heretofore made or observed, inconsistent herewith, are hereby declared to be illegal, null and void; and to eject from a car, boat or stage or refuse passage to any person on account of race, nationality, or color, who has purchased the necessary ticket or tendered the proper fare or passage money, shall be a public misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. That any railroad, steamboat, passenger railway company, or stage proprietor, from whose boats, cars, or stages, any person shall be ejected, or whose agent, conductor or driver shall refuse to carry any person requesting to be carried, and tendering the proper ticket or sum of money for his or her passage or fare, in violation of the intent of this act, shall, for each and every such offense, be liable to pay a penalty of $50; and the conductor, driver or agent so refusing to carry any such person, or ejecting him or her from such car or stage, shall be liable to pay a penalty of $5 for each and every offense, which penalty or penalties shall be recoverable as debts of such amounts are recoverable by law; one-half of which penalty shall be paid to the informer and the other half to the county commissioners or guardians of the poor, for the use of the poor of the respective city or county where the offense was committed, and the person so ejected may be a competent witness. But if a witness shall receive no part of the penalty, in such case the whole thereof shall be for the use of the poor. Provided, that any person suffering special injury by reason of ejection shall have his or her action against the perpetrator for the full amount of damages he or she may sustain.

The bill was referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

The Way General and Mrs. Grant Receive.

A Washington letter describes General and Mrs. Grant at the receptions as follows:

Just at this time the levees of General Grant and Speaker Colfax rival those of the President in popularity, and very nearly bear off the palm in the general estimation of the fashionable public. General Grant's first public reception two weeks since was, without extravagance of expression, the most successful entertainment of the kind attempted in this city for many years. He had issued cards, and although a few attended who were not invited, the assemblage embraced a greater number of truly distinguished people and more elegance of dress and refinement of manners than it has ever been my fortune to witness. The reception at the same place night before last was a repetition of the first, except that the number in attendance was larger. Both were colossal ovations to the nation's idol, and overwhelming recognitions of the love held by us all for the leader of our victorious armies. At these levees two cavalry soldiers in clean bright uniform are in attendance to open and close the doors of the carriages, and the names of the guests are announced by a liveried servant as they enter the receiving parlor. The fulsome praise of newspapers generally, regarding the manner in which public men and their ladies receive is disgusting when bestowed on General and Mrs. Grant, as they are proverbially plain and cordial, without any effort at snobbish elegance, and are free from cold formalities, although they have deservedly won a reputation for placing their guests at ease from the start. There is an apparent air of domesticity about them as they stand together, which at once makes every one feel at home, and the elegant though unassuming appointments of the dwelling are in keeping with the unaffected character of the occupant. Every one "likes to go to Grant's," and the General must know by this time that greatness costs not a little in the wear and tear of carpets and furniture, besides loss of rest, sleepless nights and aching shoulders.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

A new stove foundry will be erected in the city of Salem next Spring by Messrs. Ball, of Pittsburgh, and King and others, of Salem.

A large fire occurred in Mansfield yesterday morning. It broke out about three o'clock in the bakery of Josselyn & Palmer. The Weldon House block was destroyed; six stores were burnt out and a large number of offices in the upper stories, including the Odd Fellows' Hall and the armory of a military company. The loss is about one hundred thousand dollars. The principal sufferers are Hedrick & Co., dry goods; Jackson, grocer; Josselyn & Palmer, bakers, and Miller, saloon.

The Mahoning *Register*, of yesterday, says: On Monday 28th inst., Chapman & Silliman received the first freight brought through from Pittsburgh by a special car on the Lawrence railroad. The freight consisted of groceries, &c., from the house of J. S. Dilworth & Co., wholesale grocers, Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, Pittsburgh. One of that firm came through with the freight. The regular freight cars will be running in a few days.

The Canton *Republican* says: By order of the proper authorities, Mr. L. T. Russell, jeweler of this city, was removed to the County Infirmary and placed in a room in the insane department on Friday last. The cause of his unhappy mental condition is not distinctly known. Russell was once in the insane asylum in Worcester, Mass. He went into business here several years since, and has, during his stay here, conducted himself with perfect propriety, until within a few days. For several days before his removal he remained locked up in his store, claiming he had the Holy Ghost with him there, and was, by it, interdicted from leaving, even long enough to take his meals. He will be removed to the State lunatic asylum as soon as possible.

Frank McDougal, a saloon keeper at Alliance, was shot and killed on Tuesday evening by one of a party of three drunken rowdies. The shooting was without provocation. Two of the rowdies were arrested, but the third made his escape. His name is James Craig and he is about five feet eight inches high, a little marked in the face, with several scars on his head, and had on a black cap and black clothing.

On last Thursday night the Brewery of McAllister, Fry & Co., at Crab Creek, about three miles north of Youngstown, was burned to the ground. It is not known how the fire originated. McAllister, Fry & Co. have an insurance for $2,000, on the machinery, grain, &c., in the Midas Insurance Company, of Cleveland. The building was owned by William Thornton. No insurance. It was old and had formerly been used for a distillery.

A young girl, calling her name Harriet Wilson aged sixteen, and formerly of Wooster, died suddenly on Monday morning at the Union House, Youngstown, under circumstances that induced a suspicion of suicide. A post mortem examination and coroner's inquest was held at the instance of the township trustees. The physicians discovered no trace of poison, and the jury returned a verdict based upon their testimony, that her death was occasioned by natural causes.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Remarks on its Present Position, by M. D'Aubigne.

M. D'Aubigne, the well known Geneva historian, and author of the "History of the Reformation," has written a letter on the present position of the Church of England. He says:

"The interests of Christianity and of Protestantism require that the Church of England should have a good and roomy dwelling. One of the requirements of the present epoch is the acquisition by the laity of their legitimate influence in the Church. Up to the present the laity have been looked upon as in a state of minority; the day of their majority has arrived. The Christian laymen of England who have the faith of the Church ought themselves, or by their representatives, acquire an influence to which they have not yet attained. In the middle ages the government of the Church belonged exclusively to the clergy; since the Reformation it has been in the hands of the Crown. Such an exclusive system does not suit our time.

"The supreme direction of the Church should, after God, reside in the hands of the most intelligent, the most pious, the wisest of the Church of England, clergy, and laymen of the Church of England. An assembly of such men, all professing the faith of the Church, as embodied in the articles, supported by public opinion, would remove with a steady hand the evils which now menace the Church, and would give it renewed vitality. The Bishops, supported and encouraged by this body, and in conjunction with it, would be enabled to act without the expense and delay of continual litigation. The liberal principles which constitute much of the prosperity of the English nation should be imprinted on her Church, and, like the rays of the sun, they would dispel the unhealthy mists of the middle ages. They are in Convocation men of superior talent; but is not that body generally thought to be a relic of the middle ages—respectable, indeed, but unsuited to the present times? This is the old house that should be pulled down to make way for a building fit to shelter the principles and the liberties of the Reformed Church in England.

"An assembly regularly and legally constituted—an Upper House, in which would sit the bishops and lay representatives elected by the different dioceses; a Lower House, for the clergy and representatives of parishes or unions of parishes; an executive council to carry out the decisions of these two Houses—such an organization would, in my opinion, satisfy the most pressing wants of the Church, and give a renewed impulsion to its activity. The deliberations of Parliament bring to light many abuses and solve many difficulties. In like manner the discussions of such an assembly, in which Christian Protestant principles would be brought forward, would do much to form public opinion and decide the difficult questions of the day."

Montana—Gold Trade.

We had an interesting interview yesterday with Mr. James W. Whitlatch, from Helena, Edgerton county, Montana Territory. Mr. W. left Helena on the 3d of this month, making the trip to Omaha in fourteen days, via Salt Lake. He represents the mineral riches of Montana to be very great, superior to anything he saw in Colorado or Nevada. They are widely diffused through the Territory, very small portions of them having been developed. The quartz lodes are unusually rich. Mr. W. thinks it is safe to consider the average above thirty dollars per ton, taking the Territory through. He produced for our inspection some beautiful specimens of the ores of the Whitlatch Union Mine, three miles from Helena, on which shafts have been sunk to the depth of two hundred feet, with drifts and tunnels more than three thousand feet. We learn from him that Montana will be represented at the Paris Exposition by a very superb display of gold and silver ores. He himself will be there with a large and varied collection of Montana ores and curiosities.

We learn from him that the tide of emigration to that region is large. The country presents many inducements. In addition to its abundant mines of more than usual richness, it offers to the farmer choice grazing fields and lands adapted to the culture of all cereals, with timber and water in abundance, and a climate of unrivalled salubrity.—*St. Louis Republican.*

AN ACTIVE VOLCANO IN THE MOON.—A volcano in the moon is said to be in an active state. The crater called Linne, on the Mare Serenitatis, was noticed by an astronomer at Athens, a M. Schmidt, during the months of October and November, to be obscured. English photographs taken during the same time show the crater very faintly marked. The same darkness was observed on this spot by the eminent astronomer Schroeter in November, 1788. The London *Spectator* says: "The impression is that an eruption is going on, but if so, must not the moon have an atmosphere? Could combustion take place without oxygen? Would the smoke—the carbonic acid gas—rise without heavier gas, like atmospheric air, to rise in?"

STATE ITEMS.

Lieutenant Frank Young, of Indiana borough, has been commissioned a Lieutenant in the Regular Army.

John Millison, a resident of Young township, Indiana county, was killed a few days since by the falling of a quantity of slate while he was engaged at work in a coal pit on his farm.

Mrs. Lena Miller, tried last week in the Clearfield county court on a charge of poisoning to death her husband Xavier Miller, has been convicted of murder in the first degree. A motion for a new trial was made, and sentence deferred until the March term of Court.

Yesterday morning the civil prosecution against Hon. C. V. Culver and J. S. Austin, of the Venango Bank, were to be taken up in Court at Franklin. Tuesday morning the private counsel of P. R. Gray, Sheriff of Venango county, asked leave to enter a *nolle prosequi* in his cases against Messrs. Culver and Austin for embezzlement and conspiracy to defraud. In the cases to come up Messrs. Culver and Austin will be defended by Messrs. Blakely and Hancock, of Franklin, Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., and Colonel J. K. Kerr, of Pittsburgh, and W. L. Corbett, Esq., of Clarion. District Attorney Myers will be assisted in the prosecution by Captain Taylor, Colonel L. D. Rogers, and Messrs. Myers & Kinnear, of Franklin, Hon. S. A. Purviance and M. Swartzwelder, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

CITY MATTERS.

NO FIRES.—There was not a single fire in the city during the past week.

THE Indian Herb Doctor may be consulted at No. 194 Liberty street, free of charge.

JAIL PHYSICIAN.—Dr. J. G. M. Candless has been re-elected physician of the County Jail.

ALLEGHENY LOCK-UP.—There were three common cases before Mayor Morrison yesterday morning who paid the usual fines and were discharged.

RECOVERED.—John H. Hare, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, has recovered from his illness, and is now attending to his duties.

ENTERED BAIL.—Thomas Henry, committed to jail by Justice Ammon on January 30th, for surety of the peace, was released on Saturday, having entered bail for his appearance to answer.

ROBBED.—Mr. Henry Barnes, while walking up Seventh street, on his way home, a night or two since, was knocked down by some unknown person, and robbed of his pocketbook, containing twenty dollars.

LARCENY.—Archibald Lawson, an old offender, was committed for trial yesterday by Mayor McCarthy, to answer a charge of stealing an umbrella from McClelland's auction store, on Fifth street.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS' UNION.—The carpenters and joiners of this city held a meeting on Saturday night and organized a Protective Union. J. S. Brown was elected President, and R. H. Fairman Secretary.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.—The argument on a motion for a new trial, in the case of Joseph Weaver, convicted for passing counterfeit money, was heard in the United States District Court, before Judge McCandless, on Saturday. The decision has not yet been announced.

UNIVERSALIST FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—This fair and festival opens to-night at City Hall. The object of the fair is to raise money to extinguish their church debt, incurred by the purchase of the building on the corner of Third and Grant streets. Arrangements have been made for a pleasant occasion.

CATHOLIC.—The Devotion of the Forty Hours, in honor of the Most Holy Sacrament, commenced yesterday in St. Bridget's church, this city. On the 10th inst., it will commence at St. Mary's, Brady's Bend; on the 17th, at St. Augustine, and on the 24th, at St. Bernard's, Indiana county.

G. A. R.—Pittsburgh Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, met at Connolly's Hall, corner of Grant and Diamond streets, on Saturday evening, Post Commandant W. B. Cook in the chair, and after the enrollment of a number of new members and the transaction of the usual routine of business the Post adjourned.

TIME EXPIRED.—Daniel Downey, who was committed to jail for thirty days in default of the payment of five dollars fine and costs, and William Vaugn, who was committed for the same period in default of the payment of costs, were released on Saturday, their term of imprisonment having expired.

THE LAWRENCEVILLE HOMICIDE.—The counsel of James Laughlin, convicted of killing G. M. D. Myers, in Lawrenceville, in August last, made a motion in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Saturday, for a new trial. The motion was afterwards withdrawn, and the Court sentenced Laughlin to pay the costs and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a period of thirty days.

DEATH BY SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, a lad aged seventeen years, named Wm. Gelzenleuchter, committed suicide at the residence of his father, on Brown street, in East Birmingham, by shooting himself through the head with a gun. It appears that the deceased had been sick for the past six months, and had frequently stated that it would be better that he should die at once and be relieved from further suffering. Yesterday morning, during the temporary absence of his parents from the house, he proceeded to the kitchen, secured a loaded gun which had been left there, and placing the muzzle to his breast, applied his foot to the trigger, and shot himself through the heart, causing instantaneous death. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body, and after hearing the testimony in the case the jury decided that the deceased had committed the rash deed while laboring under a temporary attack of insanity, and rendered a verdict accordingly.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Mellon.

The following petitions for divorce were filed in this court on Saturday morning and subpoenas awarded: William H. Berry vs. E. A. Berry; Rosanna Baltzell vs. Jacob Baltzell; Tobias Oeffner vs. Henrietta Oeffner; Munford Golden vs. Dennis Golden; John M. Miller vs. Catherine Miller; George Weisenberger vs. Ann Weisenberger.

On motion of John R. Large, Esq., Mr. Murfred Breed was admitted to practice in this court.

A motion was made for a new trial in the case of Beaumont vs. Nimick & Co., and reasons therefor filed.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—In this Court, on Saturday morning, Carl Schmidt, charged with surety of the peace, was discharged on his own recognizances.

In the matter of a public road in Ross township, Charles H. Hart was appointed a viewer, vice Col. James A. Gray, who declined to serve.

Leonard Gable, convicted on a charge of surety of the peace, was sentenced to an imprisonment of thirty days in the county jail.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

On Friday night about nine o'clock, the watchman at Neville Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, found the mangled body of a man lying on the track. He had evidently been run over by a passing train, which had so crushed his face as to render his recognition very difficult. The body was removed to the Allegheny Mayor's Office for identification. On Saturday afternoon it was identified as the body of John M. Johnston, by a brother of deceased. The deceased was a resident of Manchester, and the brother states that he left home on Friday morning for the house of a friend at Jack's Run, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he could get employment. He succeeded in obtaining employment, and started to walk home, and, it is supposed, was overtaken by a train and killed. Coroner Clawson was summoned to hold an inquest on Saturday afternoon, and, after the empanneling of a jury, adjourned it until yesterday afternoon. At the appointed time the jury met at the Allegheny Mayor's office, and proceeded with the investigation. Witnesses testified that freight train No. 16, bound east, was the only train that passed Neville after the time the deceased left Jack's Run, and up to the time the body was found, and he was undoubtedly run over by this train. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was a stove moulder by trade, was fifty five years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

"Il Trovatore" at the Opera House To-Night.

This evening the Ghioni and Susini Italian Opera Troupe will commence a brief season at the Opera House, the favorite opera "Il Trovatore" being selected for the opening performance. The opera will be presented with an excellent cast, the principal characters being in the hands of Mesdames Ghioni and Patti Strakosch, and Signors Irfre, Marra and Colletti, assisted by a powerful chorus. The sale of seats for the season, as well as for single nights, has been large, and brilliant and intelligent audiences will doubtless grace the Opera House during the week. A few choice seats remain unsold, which may be secured by application at C. C. Mellor & Co.'s, 81 Wood street, where a plan of the House may be seen.

—The Opera Company arrived last evening from Cincinnati, having secured a special train. The members of the company will, therefore, be fully refreshed after the fatigue of their journey, and a fine performance will be anticipated.

Lafayette Lodge, No. 11, S. of T.

At a meeting of Lafayette Lodge, No. 11, Sons of Temperance, held at their hall in Sharpsburg, on Thursday evening last, the following officers were elected for the current term: W. C. T., Lewis K. Murray; W. V. T., Miss Mary Gardiner; W. S., Miss Lizzie McCleary; W. A. S., A. H. Slater; W. F. S., George W. Howenstein; W. T., Miss Ella Dunlap; W. M., James T. Lewis, Jr.; W. D. M., Miss Maggie England; W. C., Wm. Patterson; P. W. C. T., Wm. Ayers; W. R. H. S., Miss Maggie Gibson; W. L. H. S., Miss Lydia Kay; I. G., Miss Sarah McClain; O. G., Martin Ayers. The cause of temperance is steadily advancing in Sharpsburg and Etna, and this lodge is now permanently established. The regular meeting nights of No. 11 are every Thursday evening.

BREAKING INTO A WATCH BOX.—Yesterday morning about four o'clock, four boys named Stewart, Deeney, Mullen and Graham were arrested by officers Frank Campbell and Patton, of the Allegheny night watch, for breaking into and kindling a fire in the watch box, located nearly opposite the Allegheny Station, on Federal street, and used by the Manchester Passenger Railway Company as a waiting place for the boys who drive the horses on the up-grade. They were taken to the lock-up, and will be committed to the House of Refuge to-day by Mayor Morrison.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS.—John D. Bailey, Esq., No. 102 Fourth street, offers fourteen desirable lots in the First ward, Allegheny, for sale, to which the attention of men of moderate means is directed. These are convenient lots, and situated in a healthy neighborhood.

ALL GOODS at a sacrifice, Opera House Shoe Store.

A LARGE LOT of Military Pants at reduced prices at 82 Market street.

BACHELORS AND WIDOWERS.—The place to get your shirts made is at Murdock & Putnam's, 72 Fifth street.

A LARGE LOT of Blouses at 82 Market street. A fine stock of Furnishing Goods at 82 Market street. B. Oppenheimer.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE, a Collegiate School for young ladies, No. 62 Grant street. The Second Term of this School begins on February 1st. R. J. Coster, Rector.

ENTERPRISE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CINCINNATI.—This really solid institution offers excellent facilities to parties looking around for safe companies in which to place their risks. See the advertisement in to-day's paper. The names of its officers furnish every guarantee that could be desired. Captain R. J. Grace is the Agent, and his office is No. 59 Fourth street.

Tremendous Slaughter.

TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER, at the Fifth street Clothing Bazaar, No. 71 Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of ready made fine clothing, five thousand dollars' worth of fashionable hats and caps, and four thousand dollars' worth of Gent's furnishing goods, must be sold within sixty days, at any price to quit business. Call early if you wish to purchase a suit of clothes at half price, as such an opportunity will not be offered in this city again.

NOLEN'S COD LIVER OIL being very pure and not a manufactured compound, has all the elements of that invaluable remedy in their most efficacious and reliable form, affording to the practitioner and to the patient a scientific remedy of great therapeutic power, as a substitute for the unnumbered nostrums everywhere offered to the public for the diseases of which it is known to afford a sure cure. NOLEN & SWEENY, Proprietors, No. 123 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

COD LIVER OIL.—The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. M,W*

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine electro-plated goods, comprising full dinner and tea service and table ware of every description, of a very superior quality and of new and elegant designs. The base is nickel silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it. The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of solid silver ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of electro plated wares of such quality and excellence durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country. eod

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN JOHNS.—Annie Black made complaint before Alderman W. O. Johns, of the Seventh Ward, on Saturday, charging one Mary A. Timmons, with the larceny of a heavy woolen shawl, valued at ten dollars. After a hearing Mary was required to enter bail in the sum of $500 for her appearance for a further hearing to-day.

BEFORE ALDERMAN LYNCH.—Adam Sweitzer was charged before this magistrate on Saturday with surety of the peace, in threatening to knock the head of Mrs. Ingham, who resides in the Second Ward. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

BEFORE ALDERMAN HUMBERT.—J. L. Moran was arrested and taken before Alderman Humbert, of the First ward, on Saturday, on information lodged against him by Margaret Graham for malicious mischief. The deponent alleges that Moran did, with a malicious intent, destroy a beautiful wardrobe belonging to her, and which had been placed in his hands for safe keeping. The accused entered bail in the sum of $500 to appear for a hearing next Wednesday.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—Patrick Marley appeared before Alderman Strain, on Saturday, and instituted proceedings against one Patrick Curtain, for assault and battery. The parties reside on Forbes street, in the Eighth ward, and Curtain was charged with having struck Marley, thereby knocking him down and otherwise maltreating him. A warrant was issued, but the accused has not yet been arrested. Dr. Lazar, of Allegheny, was arrested on the charge of obtaining board to the amount of $81 under false pretenses from Louis Myers, and was held in $500 bail for his appearance at court to answer.

Public Amusements.

THEATER COMIQUE.—A new sensation drama, "The Convict's Revenge," will be presented this evening. The ballet troupe will appear in a "Nautical" ballet, after which singing, dancing and gymnastic exercises, the whole concluding with a comic pantomime.

VARIETIES.—"The People's Lawyer," with McFarland and Smythe in the principal characters, will be given to-night. The variety Company has been strengthened by the addition of Dick Sands, and a splendid melange of songs, dances and burlesques will be presented this evening.

MASONIC HALL.—The presentation entertainments of the Fakir of Vishnu will be continued a few evenings longer. They are decidedly popular and pleasing. To night a gold watch is to be the first gift awarded.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO AND NOW.—Fifteen years ago HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS was struggling into notice against the prejudices which everything new, however excellent, is doomed to encounter.

To day it stands at the head of all the tonic and alterative preparations in existence. Its celebrity has evoked many imitations but no rivals. Physicians pronounce it the only safe stimulant that has ever been introduced into the sick chamber. In the Hospitals of the Army and Navy, the surgeons find it the very best tonic for convalescents, and report it as invaluable for sustaining the vigor of troops on the march, as a remedy for scurvy and all scorbutic affections, and as the only specific for sea-sickness. California and Australia have emphatically indorsed it as the Miner's Medicine par excellence, and in Spanish America and all the tropical climates, it is considered the only reliable antidote to epidemic fever.

There is no mystery about the causes of its success. It is the only stomachic and alterative in which are combined the grand requisites of a mild, pure, and unvitiated vegetable stimulant, with the finest selection of tonic, anti bilious, anti-scorbutic, aperient, and depurative herbs, plants, roots, and barks that have ever been intermixed in a medicinal preparation.

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold exclusively in glass, and never, under any circumstances, by the gallon or the barrel. Impostors and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public has against them is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle. *

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES,

ARE THE BEST.

Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & CO'S, 27 Fifth street.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY, February 2, 1867.

The money market here wears a much brighter expression. No complaints of late are heard from bank parlors of inability to take all the good paper offering. There is no shortening of the discount lines. This good financial condition is a precursor of a revival in trade. Our noble rivers are now open and ready for the waiting craft, and the prospects are bright at all points. A strong confidence is expressed that the currency is no further to be contracted either by Congress or the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is questionable whether the latter has really been doing anything in that line by way of drawing in his four millions of greenbacks since the last month of the past year. However, his monthly report now due will soon tell.

In New York, the center of trade and finance, the new month begins with a decidedly improved feeling, and better hopes of the Spring trade among the merchants than since the opening of the New Year. The Money balances offered on temporary loan among the Brokers are daily increasing, and the prospect is that the distrust created by the panic of last week will soon pass away and matters become settled. The rates for money are all the way from 4 to 7 ⅌ cent., according to the credits and collateral of the parties with whom cash balances are voluntarily left on call, or to whom money is lent on application.

The quotations received to-day by S. S. Bryan from the New York Stock Board, show a buoyant feeling, and prices are rapidly recovering from the depression of last week. We subjoin our usual list:

Gold	136⅜
U. S. Bonds, 1881	107¾
" 5-20's 1862	107¾
" 5-20's 1865	106⅜
" new issues 1865	104⅜
" 7-30's	104⅜
Michigan Southern	72⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	83
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	97⅜
Erie	57⅜
W. U. Telegraph Co.	44⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	96⅜
Chicago and Northwestern	38⅜
Chicago and Northwestern, preferred	66⅜
New York Central	99⅜
AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.	
Erie	58⅜
Michigan Southern	72⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	84⅜
Chicago and Northwestern	37⅜
Chicago and Northwestern preferred	67
Chicago and Rock Island	97⅜
New York Central	99⅜

MINING STOCKS

Gregory	10⅜	Holman	20c
Quartz Hill	3⅞	Smith & Parmelee	6½
Corydon	8¾	Nye	08c

—The policy of the Treasury hoarding all the coin it receives meets with general favor among the commercial as well as the financial community, and Congress should not defer the passage of an amendatory act prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from selling any portion of his coin reserve. This will put an end to the public scandals connected with the secret sale of gold, and the gradual accumulation of coin in the Treasury vaults will do more to strengthen the public credit than anything else the Government can do. It matters not what the immediate effect of such a bill as we suggest may be upon the price of gold, when it is clear that the ultimate result will be to cause a more speedy approximation of the value of greenbacks to coin than would be otherwise possible. If the premium rose fifty per cent. to-morrow the country would be no further removed from a resumption of specie payments than if it declined to twenty, and we should be no nearer to it in the latter than in the former event. It will be remembered that gold fell to 125¼ on the 1st of May last, and yet sold up to 167¾ on the 18th of June, so that its fluctuations are no indication of the state of the public credit, gold being as much a merchantable commodity as brass.

—There was a rumor in Wall street on Friday that a crisis of a threatening nature hangs over many of the insurance companies of the city, owing to the unprecedented losses by fire and marine disasters during the past year. Yearly statements were published by some of the most prominent companies on Friday, by which it appears that many of them cancel all the capital represented by scrip.

—The following were the closing prices for the principal mining shares: Albany and Boston, 7@9; Bay State, 9@9½; Canada, 60@65c; Concord, 2½@3½; Copper Falls, 51 offered; Franklin 33@34; Hancock, ass't paid 9¼@10; Humboldt, 1@1½; Huron, 30½@31; Isle Royal 11@11½; Mesnard 1 offered; Minnesota, 10¾@11; Petherick, 2¼@2¾; Pewabic, 21 offered; Phoenix 13 asked; Pittsburgh, 45 asked; Pontiac, 3@4; Quincy, 30½; Rockland 7 offered; South Side 13@13½; Star, 1 offered; St Clair 4@4½; Superior, 3@3½; Toltec, 1 offered.—*Boston Advertiser, Feb. 2.*

—The Union Refining and Storing Company of this city has declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent., payable forthwith at the office of the Company.

—The Directors of the Glasgow Oil Company announce a dividend of one and a half per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th of the present month.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY EVENING, February 2, 1867. }

During the entire week the markets generally have been very dull, but without any very material change in prices of leading articles. The volume of trade has been extremely limited. There is but little commercial information of interest to report. The rivers will be clear of ice in a day or so, and this will, no doubt, revive trade in some departments. We condense from our exchanges the following:

PHILADELPHIA.

The markets are reported very dull. Coffee is scarce and rather firmer. Some small sales of Laguayra are reported at 18c gold, and 50 bags Rio at 22@23c ⅌ lb currency. Coal continues very dull. Fish sell in small lots from store at about former rates. In Fruits there is more doing at full prices. Molasses still continues very quiet. In Provisions there is no material change to notice. In cloverseed there is rather more doing; 300 bushels sold at $7 75a 7 75, the latter rate for re cleaned. Timothy is scarce; 200 bushels sold at $3 75a4 00. Flaxseed is in fair request and 500 bushels sold at $2 85a2 95 per bushel. Sugar is firmly held, but the sales are in small lots only. The flour market has been very dull, there being little or no demand for shipment, and only a limited inquiry from the home trade. About 3000 bbls sold in lots to the retailers and bakers at prices ranging from $8 00a8 50 for superfine; $9 00a10 50 for extras; $11 50a12 75 for low grade and fancy northwest family; $12a14 for Pennsylvania and Ohio family, and $14 50a17 00 ⅌ bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye flour is unsettled and lower; 200 bbls sold at $7 00a7 25.

Prime wheat is scarce and in fair demand at full prices, but other kinds are dull and neglected. 3,000 bush Pennsylvania red sold at $2 80a3 15; 2,000 bush southern do at $3a3 20; small lots of California at $3 40, and 500 bush of Kentucky white at $3 40. Rye is selling in a small way at $1 35a1 38 for western and Pennsylvania. Corn continues quiet. About 47,000 bush new yellow sold at 97ca$1 for Pennsylvania and southern, including white at $1, and 1,500 bush old yellow at $1 15. Oats are unchanged; 25,000 bush sold at 57a58c per bush for Delaware and Pennsylvania. 3,000 bush of barley sold at $1 25, and 2,000 bush malt at $1 40 per bush. Prime butter is in fair demand, but other kinds are dull and neglected. Small sales are making at 20a35c for roll; 30a45c for diary, and 15a30c ⅌ lb for solid packed. Cheese is selling at 20a21c ⅌ lb for New York factory. Eggs sell at 48a50c per dozen.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Democrat* of Friday, says: The demand for provisions continues active and prices are steady; sales 2,513 Magnolia hams at 17c; 8,000 lbs bulk shoulders at 8¾c; 4,000 lbs bulk sides at 10c; 4,000 bulk hams at 12½c, all loose; 25 casks clear bacon sides at 14c; 7 casks rib bacon sides at 13c; 20 casks bacon shoulders at 11½a12c; 25 tierces plain country hams 15a16½c; 50 tierces lard at 12¾a13c; 50 kegs at 14c. We quote bulk shoulders at 8¾a9c; rib sides at 10¾a11½c; clear rib sides at 12½a12¾c, all packed. Quotations for loose meats range ½c below packed. Clear bacon sides 13¾a14c; rib sides 12½c; clear rib 13a13½c; bacon shoulders 11½a12c. Mess pork we quote at $21a21 50; rump pork $17a17 25; sugar cured hams $17a17½; lard in tierces at 12¾a13c; lard in kegs at 14a14½c. Dealers are charging outside figures on orders for small jobbing lots.

Whisky—The market is steady with fair stocks of raw in the market and liberal receipts. Sales of raw were made to-day at $2 28 for free. We quoted raw at $2 28a2 29 free, and 30c in bond; rectified at $1 90a2 29; new copper 48a55c in bond; pure copper 60a75c in bond; old copper $4 00a5 00.

CHICAGO.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, says Saturday's *Republican*, but the volume of business was light. The "bulls" seemed to have the upper hand, and notwithstanding the dull news from New York, succeeded in establishing an advance on wheat and corn.

The flour market was dull and heavy, and there was not enough done to enable us to establish any reliable quotations. The demand to day was local. The sales comprise about 1450 bbls at $12 50 for White Winter extras, $9 50a10 75 for Spring extras, and Spring superfine sold at $7 75. The market closed dull and heavy.

The demand for wheat was moderate and entirely speculative. Prices were firmer, and the "bulls" succeeded in establishing an advance of 2a2½c per bushel, closing at $1 84 for No. 2 spring. No. 1 spring was quiet. Sales were at the range of $1 81½a1 84, "regular," and in Armour & Co.'s a sale was made at $2. No. 1 spring sold to a small extent at $2 17. Rejected sold at $1 65.

The corn market opened quiet and firm. Under a fair demand to fill contracts prices were advanced 2a2½c, and the market closed firm at the advance with the closing sale at 77a77½c for No. 1 in store. The sales were at the range of 75¾a77½c for No. in store, at 67c for No. 2 in store; and rejected sold at 52a54c in store.

CINCINNATI.

The following tables, taken from the *Gazette*, show the receipts and shipments of all articles of hog product from November 21, 1866, to January 30th, 1867, and for the corresponding time in the season of 1865 6. Under the head of bacon is included bulk meats and hams of all kinds. The pork is almost entirely mess pork, but all kinds are included under that head. Lard, also, includes all kinds of grease.

RECEIPTS.

	1866-7. Packages.	1866-7. Equiv'nt in lbs.	1865-6. Packages.	1865-6. Equiv'nt in lbs.
Lard, bbls	5,917	1,183,400	15,513	2,502,600
Lard, kegs	1,210	60,500	2,127	106,350
Pork, bbls	1,493	298,600	9,350	1,870,000
Bacon, hhds	146	146,000	340	340,000
Bacon, tcs	272	81,600	1,579	471,000
Bacon, bxs	41	16,400	23	9,200
Bacon, lbs	—	1,328,676	—	2,245,758
Total		3,115,176		7,544,908

SHIPMENTS.

	1866-7. Packages.	1866-7. Equiv'nt in lbs.	1865-6. Packages.	1865-6. Equiv'nt in lbs.
Lard, bbls	38,280	7,656,000	24,301	4,860,200
Lard, kegs	10,679	533,950	14,352	717,600
Pork, bbls	31,367	6,273,400	33,758	6,751,600
Bacon, hhds	9,797	9,797,000	8,110	8,110,000
Bacon, tcs	4,341	1,302,300	3,387	1,016,100
Bacon, boxes	1,902	760,800	2,872	1,148,800
Bacon, lbs	.....	188,205	......	168,852
Total		26,511,655		22,773,152
Deduct receipts		3,115,176		7,544,908
Excess of shipments		23,396,479		15,228,244

These figures show a falling off in the receipts from the country this season, of 4,429,732 lbs, which is accounted for in part by the lower prices ruling here this season, and in part by the interruptions in means of transportation. On the other hand the shipments have increased 3,738,503 lbs, over two-thirds of which is in the single article of lard. Adding these two items together we have 8,168,235 lbs as the reduction of stock in excess of last season, which is equal to the product of over 36,000 hogs of 225 lbs each; but the increase in the stock on hand at the commencement of the season, and the number of hogs packed here will compensate for this nearly three-fold.

The *Commercial*, of Saturday, says: Hogs were dull and lower. Packers are disposed to bring business to a close, and concessions must be made to attract their attention. The range is given at $7 25a7 60 for medium and heavy, with less disposition to buy than to sell. The receipts were 1,217 head.

The receipts of grain at the elevator, during the month of January, were very light. They were as follows:

Wheat	40 cars,	containing	14,000 bushels.
Corn	23 "	"	8,625 "
Rye	8 "	"	3,000 "
Oats	4 "	"	2,400 "
Barley	6 "	"	2,700 "
Total	81 cars.		30,725 bushels

The receipts per railroad since our last were 350 bbls flour; 126 bbls apples; 360 sacks corn; 679 sack, barley; 461 sacks rye; and 654 sacks oats.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise stated:

APPLES—The quotations are from $3 00@4 50 ⅌ bbl, as to quality. Sales of 50 bbls choice at $4 00 ⅌ bbl.

BUTTER—There has been a good demand for prime roll butter. The receipts are light. We quote at from 32@35c for fresh roll. Sales of 2 bbls at 35c ⅌ lb reported.

DRIED FRUITS—There is a moderate demand. Apples are still quoted at from 9@10c ⅌ lb, and Peaches at from 17@20c.

EGGS—A short time ago the market was overstocked and they were dull at from 28@30c ⅌ dozen for fresh. Now there are but few to be had at any price. A choice article will readily sell at 50c ⅌ doz. Sales to-day of 5 bbls at that figure are reported.

FEED—Sales of 5 tons shorts at $1 20 per hundred reported.

FLOUR—The market is unchanged. The stocks in store are light. There is a light local demand for small lots. The decline in prices, in the Eastern markets, has not yet had much effect on this market, as holders are firm at old quotations. We quote choice spring brands at from $12 00 to 12 75; Winter at from $13 50 to 14 50, and fancy at from $16 00 to 17 00 per bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is but little demand and we quote prices nominally from $3 25 to 3 75 per hundred.

RYE FLOUR—But little doing. We quote at from $7 50 to 8 00 per bbl.

GRAIN—There is hardly anything doing in wheat. We note a sale of one car winter red, to arrive, at $2 85. No. 1 spring is quoted at $2 60 and No. 2, at $2 45@2 50. Corn dull at from 68 to 75c from first hands. Oats dull at 47@48c, by the car load, and 50c from store. Sales from store of 400 bushels at 50c reported. Rye is dull at $1 20 from first hands. There is not much coming forward, and the inquiry is very light. There is some demand for barley at 90c for No 1 spring.

HAY—There is a continued fair demand. Prime timothy from country wagons may be quoted at from $28 to 32 00, and prime baled at $25 00@26 per ton.

POTATOES—Market dull. Peach Blows are quoted at 90c per bushel.

SEEDS—We note sales of Clover seed in small lots at $8 25@8 50, and Timothy seed at $3@3 50. Flaxseed is scarce and selling at from $2 60@2 65.

PROVISIONS AND HOGS—There is only a moderate business in Provisions. We quote Bacon Shoulders at 11½@12c; Sides, 12½c; S. C. Hams, 16½c; Breakfast Bacon, 15½c; Dried Beef, 22c, and Lard 12¾@13c. Dressed Hogs were selling at 7½@8¼c, with but light receipts.

WHISKY—We note sales of 12 barrels rectified at $2 20 and 35 barrels old at $5@6 per gallon.

HIGHWINES—Market dull at $2 19 per gallon.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, February 4, 1867. }

The following are the receipts of oil by railroads for the past week. Also, a comparative table with the same period in 1866;

	Rivers.	Railroads.	Total
Monday, Jan. 28	......	244	244
Tuesday, Jan. 29	......	1,711	1,711
Wednesday, Jan. 30	......	372	372
Thursday, Jan. 31	......	946	936
Friday, Feb. 1	......	958	958
Saturday, Feb. 2	......	721	721
Total for week	......	4,942	4,942
Since January 1	3,618	25,692	29,310
Total to Feb. 2	3,618	30,634	34,252
Same time 1866	42,121	44,476	86,597
Decrease in 1867	38,503	13,842	52,345

Business during the week was not very active. The sales of both descriptions were made for future delivery. Prices have undergone no particular change. The week's sales of crude oil, including Allegheny, West Virginia and Smith's Ferry, amounted to 21,500 barrels. The Allegheny oil was sold delivery March, April and May. The rates for bulk were 8¾@9c. Packages included 14c. The sales of Smith's Ferry were in small quantities, on the spot. The current rates were 7@7½c, barrels returned; gravity ranging from 46@48. Receipts from that region were received daily by rail. Among the sales this week was a lot of 800 barrels West Virginia at 9½c, barrels returned—the article was said to be of a superior quality. The stock of Allegheny oil on hand is not large. The river receipts by the Allegheny have been cut off since the middle of December. The prospect of a resumption of navigation on that stream is certainly favorable. A few days like the present will clear the ice from that stream.

REFINED OILS—We have nothing new in regard to this article. The week's sales only reach 4,500 barrels, all for Eastern delivery. As prices have undergone no change we omit them. The market is well supplied with bonded and free.

LUBRICATING OILS—The market was steady with small sales to meet the wants of the home market. Prices are unchanged.

TAR—Dull; we have learned of no sales for some time. Prices are irregular.

Saturday there was nothing done worthy of notice. The only sales reported were 107 barrels Smith's Ferry, 7½c, barrels returned, and 55 barrels do 43 gravity, at 7¾c. We did not learn of a single transaction in Allegheny.

REFINED—Dull; not a single sale was reported. Prices were nominal.

In the Titusville market there is some improvement to note, says the *Herald* of Saturday. On Benehoff Run offers were made of $1 80 for 48 gr. oil delivered in three days. On Pioneer Run $1 90 were offered for 1,000 bbls of 48 gr. oil delivered on the cars. At Petroleum Centre $1 90 were offered for 500 bbls of 44 gr. oil at the wells. Nearly all the producers who have enough tankage to hold their oil for a week or ten days are not anxious to sell, and are holding at from ten to twenty cents above the views of buyers. The inquiry which pervades the market at present is almost wholly confined to future delivery.

The following sales were reported: 200 bbls delivered on the platform at Miller Farm for the New York market under 45 gr. at $1 40; 500 bbls on Pioneer Run by the land interest of Foster Farm for the Titusville market, 48 gr. at $1 90 in packages at the wells; 100 bbls on Watson's Farm, 45 gr. at $2 38 at the wells.

The Philadelphia market has been very dull since our last issue, says the *Commercial List* of Saturday, and prices have declined ½ cent per gallon. There is some inquiry for export, but generally at figures below the views of shippers, and the demand for future delivery has been limited. Sales of 500 bbls crude at 18½c; 7,000 bbls refined, P. L. S. to W., on the spot, at 28¾a29c—closing at the former figure; 500 bbls S. W. at 29½c; 1,000 bbls for February at 29¼a29½c, b. o.; 1,500 bbls for March at 30c; 1,500 bbls for April at 30¼c; 1,000 bbls do do S. W. at 31¼c; 500 bbls for May at 32c, which was bid and refused to day 1,000 do do S. W. at 32¾c; 2,000 bbls for June at 32c, and 500 bbls at 33c; 500 bbls do do S. W. at 33¾c; 1,000 bbls for July at 34c; 2,000 bbls, deliverable 500 bbls in each month from August to November at 35c; and free in a small way at 46a48c. The receipts during the week were 1,475 bbls crude and 4,150 bbls refined. The exports were 87,870 gallons.

Crude Oil Receipts per Railroad.

D. Bly	55	Johnson & Payne	51
J. Gallaher	55	S. McMahon	55
Waring & King	50		
Total			271

Oil Shipments East by A. V. R. R.

Forsyth, Bro & Co, 261 bbls refined, Phila.
Sellers, Canfield & Co, 180 bbls refined, Phila.
P. Wesenberger, 112 bbls refined, Philad'a.
J. Fleming, 107 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co, 261 bbls crude, Balt.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

Shriver, Spencer & Co, 10 barrels lard oil, 1 case tobacco; Samuel Cooper, 3 bbls lard oil; J. P. Scott, 4 do do; E. H. Myers & Co, 5 do do; E. Heazelton, 3 caddies tobacco; White, Bro & Co, 2 washing machines, 1 bdl wringers; Graham & Thomas, 50 boxes soap; John Porterfield & Bro, 70 boxes soap; J. Dalzell & Co, 50 tierces lard; G. N. Hoffstott, 2 bundles skins, 10 bales dry hides; W. S. Jones, 9 cases tobacco; John McCargo, 2 cases tobacco; R. & A. Carson, 1 bbl whisky; Adams, McKee & Co, 5 boxes hardware; Lippincott & Bakewell, 2 boxes axes; J. S. Dilworth & Co, 10 bxs candles; A. Holstein, 140 bundles hides; James Glenn, 200 sacks corn; David Carson, 8 cases tobacco, 1 box do; Knox & Orr, 3 cases and 1 box tobacco; May, Bell & Rinkly, 5 bales clothing; Armstrong, Bro & Co, 1 bale corks; E. Warner, 2 boxes tobacco; H. H. Collins, 28 bbls fire clay; B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co, 9 packages drugs, 2 bbls varnish; J. A. Renshaw, 5 tierces hams, 2 tierces dried beef; Arbuckles & Co, 50 caddies tobacco; S. Marston, 1 tool chest; H. Dallinger, 3 butts tobacco, 16 caddies do; W. Hastings & Co, 10 bbls lard oil; Emil Foerster, 1 case tobacco; Smith, Johnson & Colvin, 64 caddies tobacco; J. P. Hanna & Co, 1,321 green hides; Sturgeon & Bros, 50 bbls flour, 17 bbls apples; D. Wallace, 100 bbls flour; Holmes, Bell & Co, 53 bales cotton; E. Hyde & Son, 16 do do; J. Lippincott, 1 hhd meat, 6 bxs do; J. S. Liggett & Co, 150 sacks wheat; A. Cumezie, 1 car scrap iron; Wm. Hastings, 1 car staves; Thomas Markle & Co, 1 do do; Shoenberger & Blair, 7 cars iron ore; A. H. Childs & Co, 11 bales cotton; Mackeown & Bro, 5 bbls varnish; J. Woodwell & Son, 1 half barrel varnish; Marshall & McGraw, 10 boxes star candles, 3 bbls lard oil; Frank & Seibert, 6 bbls tobacco; J. H. Parker, 6 boxes bacon; E. Schalk, 19 carboys; J. H. Lippincott, 5 boxes hops; J. Lantner, 16 steel axels; R. Robinson & Co, 12 barrels apples; Meanor, Harper & Hood, 1 box honey, 70 sacks barrels, 7 barrels apples; James McAlpine & Co, 30 bbls apples; McElroy, Dickson & Co, 13 sacks yarn; R. McGinnis, 2 sacks waste, 24 pieces castings; W. J. Steel & Bros, 10 barrels apples; Graff & Reiter, 10 bbls dried apples, 3 bbls timothy seed; Potter, Aiken & Shepard, 101 bbls apples; Wm. McKee & Son, 2 cook stoves; M. B. Suydam, 1 barrel flaxseed; Hahn & Riddle, 10 bbls hominy; E. G. Abbott, 13 packages produce; James Crawford, 9 sacks barley; A. T. Hamilton, 44 do do; Galway & Collins, 19 sacks barley; D. R. Galway, 39 bags barley; G. M. Murray, 34 green hides, 27 sheep pelts, 15 half bbls tallow, 6 bbls do; F. Evert, 15 barrels whisky; Watt & Wilson, 4 kegs pig feet; C. C. Baer, 10 bbls and 10 hf bbls tobacco; E. Edmondson & Co, 9 sacks feathers; R. McGinnis, 3 bbls oil.

Per Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

T. C. Jenkins, 300 bbls flour; J. B. Dole, 400 bbls flour; Schomaker & Lang, 200 do do; E. H. Myers & Co, 100 do do; Gay & Welsh, 100 do do; J. P. Hanna & Co, 42 tcs hams; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 5 boxes bolts, 1 keg and 1 box nuts; Park, Bros & Co, 1 wheel press; J. S. Dilworth & Co, 100 bbls flour; Watt & Wilson, 100 do do; F. Sellers & Co, 1,093 shoulders; Nimick & Co, 2 cars pig iron; Bryan & Caughey, 1 car pig iron; James McAlpine & Co, 10 bbls green apples; W. J. Steel & Son, 10 bbls green apples; Blair & Woods, 22 bbls green apples; W. Flacus & Son, 24 green hides; Lippincott & Bakewell, 1 box hardware, 1 package saws; W. Faber & Co, 1 old boiler; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 1 car wheat; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, 1 car hoops; J. S. Liggett & Co, 1 car wheat; H. Rea, Jr, 278 sacks oats, 15 bbls apples; W. H. Garrard & Son, 242 sacks barley; Carson, Darlington & Co, 218 do do; W. J. Meek, 295 sacks oats; E. H. Myers & Co, 4 dressed hogs; H. Slevin, 1 keg wine; Rees, Graff & Dull, 10 pcs iron; J. S. Finch, 50 bbls whisky; J. Woodwell & Co, 1 case handles; L. H. Voigt & Co, 13 bbls apples; Spencer & McKay, 1 car barley; Keil & Ritchart, 205 sks barley; W. D. Patterson, 190 sacks oats.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—J. Stemer, 1 chest; Lautner & Son, 4 bundles shafts; G. Meyers, 6 bbls cider; J. Herbert, 14 bbls apples; S. C. McMasters, 2 cars hay, Owens & Kennedy, 2 do, 1 car marketing.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

J. B. A. Davis, 3 bundles paper; J. Jones, 3 bbls scrap iron; Graff & Co, 6 grindstones; Millinger & Bidwell, 1 car lumber; Shoenberger & Blair, 11 cars iron ore; Pettit & Newlin, 11 bbls rye flour; L. H. Voigt & Co, 5 bbls green apples, 140 sacks dried fruit; A. Hoevler & Co, 28 sacks tanner scraps; Schomaker & Lang, 75 boxes cheese; J. S. Newmyer & Co, 10 boxes cheese; Graff & Reiter, 47 bbls apples; B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co, 1 cask ware; Carson, Darlington & Co, 130 sacks barley; Wilson & Underwood, 2 bbls butter, 1 do lard, 30 bbls apples; J. & W. Fairly, 54 sacks oats, 2 cars hay; James McAlpine & Co, 167 bbls apples, 2 bbls onions; T. C. Jenkins, 44 bbls apples; Cook, Bros & Co, 2 barrels butter; J. Baxter, 82 bbls oil; James Gallagher, 107 do do; A. H. English & Co, 11 bundles paper; W. P. Beck & Co, 102 sacks oats, 6 bbls apples, 1 barrel and 3 kegs sorghum; Sturgeon & Bros, 4 bbls sorghum; Holmes, Bell & Co, 2 bales cotton; J. Lippincott, 10 hhds meat; F. Evert, 15 bbls whisky; R. E. Sellers & Co, 3 carboys, 1 can drugs; Kirkpatrick & Herron, 34 sacks d fruit; W. H. Kirkpatrick & Co, 100 bbls flour.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

C. P. Markle & Co, 52 bundles Commercial printing paper; R. C. Schmertz, 48 bxs glass; S. M. Wickersham, 3 cars pig iron; Page, Zellers & Duff, 1 car sand; Newcomer, Goe & Co, 27 sacks oats; G. Reineman, 3 bbls whisky; J. S. Dilworth & Co, 1 box tobacco; Shriver, Spencer & Co, 4 bbls sorghum; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 11 kegs nuts; H. Shaler, 1 bbl whisky; J. McKee, 1 do do; P. Mersly, 2 do do; H. Schild, 1 do do; N. B. Hogg, 1 box merchandise; Thomas Russell, 1 box merchandise; Andrew Taylor, 1,425 feet hickory lumber; W. Bamp, 5 pieces pipe; A. Kimburg, 5 bbls vinegar.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

J. & W. Fairly, 39 sacks oats; S. & Caruthers, 50 sacks oats; Monongahela House, 7 packages marketing; W. J. Meek, 2 sacks flaxseed, 4 do beans, 19 do rye; W. J. Steel & Son, 16 sacks oats; C. H. Love & Bro, 1 box merchandise; Martin, Brickell & Co, 19 bbls flour; D. Wallace, 1 bbl flour; Shoenberger & Blair, 2 cars native ore; Chestnut & Bro, 9 bundles leather; Moreland & Mitchell, 46 sacks oats; Wm. Bingham, 39 sacks oats, 11 do rye; J. Fleming & Co, 79 empty carboys; McCullough, Smith & Co, 7 sacks flaxseed.

F. H. DONALDSON,

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TH,S

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 2, 1867.

FLOUR—Firmer and more active at $9 50@10 75 for spring extras.

WHEAT—No 2 firm and 1@1½c higher at $1 84@1 85¼.

CORN—Quiet and firm at 77@78¼c for No. 1.

OATS—More active and ½c higher at 42½c for No. 1; 39½@40c for No. 2 in store.

PROVISIONS—Steady and firm; mess pork held at $19; sales meagre. Dry salted shoulders active at $7 50@7 60, loose, $7 75 packed. Lard active at 11¾c@12c cash. Green meats firm; hams from slaughtered hogs 10c.

LIVE HOGS—Firm, and 5@10c higher, at $6 10@6 65.

DRESSED HOGS—Closed weak at $7 30@7 60, dividing on 200 lbs. Receipts, 1,700 hogs.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 136½.

NEW YORK, February 2—P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET

Closed easy at 5a6 per cent. on Governments.

GOLD

Firm at 136⅜. The advance to-day was caused by new reports concerning impeachment.

STOCKS

Have been buoyant the greater part of the day, and closed firm with a fair demand. Central, 99¾a99⅞; Erie, 58¾a58⅞; Reading, 104¼a104⅜; old Southern, 72¾a72⅞; Pittsburgh, 84⅜a84⅝; Fort Wayne, 98⅜; Rock Island, 98; Northwestern, 37⅞; preferred, 67⅜; Western Union, 45½.

The failure of Reel & Yelverton, brokers, was announced to-day.

GOVERNMENTS

Steady: Coupons '81, 107¾a107⅞; do '62, 107¾a108; do '64, 106½; do '65, 106¾a106⅞; 10-40's, 99¾a100; 7-30's, 104⅜a105.

MINING SHARES

Firmer; Corydon, 850; Gregory, 1125; Quartz, 435.

IMPORTS.

The Imports at New York for the week were $4,207,960, including $3,152,844 of dry goods. Imports of dry goods for seven months, $68,436,865.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Money steady at 6a7 per cent. Sterling dull at 108¾a108⅞. Gold firmer, opening at 136, advancing to 136⅜, and closing at 136⅜. Export to day, $418,000. Governments a shade better. Freights to Liverpool lower; 1,000 bushels corn at 7 pence.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The closing prices of stocks last evening were—Central, 99¾a99⅞; Erie, 58⅝a58⅞; Reading, 104⅜; Michigan Southern, 72¾a72⅞; Illinois Central, 107; Pittsburgh, 84a85; Rock Island, 97⅜a97⅞; Fort Wayne 97⅜a97⅞; North Western, 37¾; do preferred, 67a67¼; Western Union, 45.

Weekly Review of the Wholesale Market.

NEW YORK, February 2.—There was much depression in the wholesale market during the week owing to the tight money market. There has been much desire to realize and in some instances a decline of $1 a barrel was submitted to on flour. The depression has been confined chiefly to persons who are short on margins. The unfavorable news from Europe has added to the depression, and the large amount of ice in the harbor has prevented vessels from loading.

Wheat was much pressed on market. The decline on flour increased the anxiety of holders of wheat to realize, and there has been a fall of 12 to 15c a bushel. At the concession there seems more steadiness and less inclination to sell. There will be no demand for export at present. The stock of wheat is reduced to 250,000 bushels. We quote No. 3 Spring at $2 00a2 05; No. 2 spring, $2 06a2 20; No. 1 spring $2 25a2 28.

Barley has been in fair demand, but at rather lower prices. At the close there was more steadiness. The stock is reduced to about 2,100,000 bush. Western 75a 90c; Canada 80a95c in bond, and $1 10a1 18 free.

Corn has been unsettled and declined 4 or 5c. At the close the market was firmer. The stock is reduced to about 4,000,000 bush. Western mixed in store at $1 10½, and delivered $1 12.

Pork fairly active but at variable prices. There is more than the usual local trade, the low prices having stimulated consumption.

Beef sold more freely, but steady. Beef hams have advanced materially, and are firm.

Dressed hogs are less plenty, and advanced rapidly. Lard is in fair request. Prices fluctuated slightly.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 2.—The market is generally dull for all articles. The opening of navigation is now regarded as certain, and seems to have a depressive influence on the market. There is but little demand for any article. Cotton dull and prices lower; sales of 380 bales middling at 30c. There is considerable pressure to sell. Receipts for the week 2,502 bales, and from September 1st, 71,550 bales, against 111,282 bales for the corresponding time last season. Flour dull but prices unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 spring $2 35a 2 37, and winter $2 85. Corn nominally unchanged; ear 54a56c; shelled 61a62c. Oats dull at 50a51c for No. 1. Rye $1 18a1 20. Barley less firm; prime to choice $1 65a 1 70. Whisky in fair demand at 25c in bond. Hogs nominally $7 40a7 75. Weather not fit for slaughtering, and but few hogs are in pens. Mess pork was held more freely at the close at $20 50a21 but there was not a demand; 600 barrels 28 class brands sold at $20 00a20 25. Nothing transpired in bulk meats, bacon or lard, but prices are nominally unchanged. Lard is held firmly at 12¼a12½c. Eggs in better supply and the market dull at 37c. Butter 27a29c and in better demand. Cheese firm at 15½a16½. Groceries firm; sugar 12a14c; coffee 23a26½c. Gold 135¾ and firm. Exchange steady. No change in money market.

CINCINNATI, February 2—P. M.—Market dull and very little done. Cotton dull at 30a30½c for middling, though not much offering. Flour and grain unchanged, but there is rather a firmer feeling in oats and corn. Whisky unchanged at 25c in bond. Hogs nominally unchanged; no demand, owing to weather; receipts 800. Provisions stagnant; hardly any demand but not much offering; no pressure to sell. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Cotton dull, heavy and half a cent lower; sales 850 bales uplands, middling, at 33c. Flour steady and unchanged; receipts 1,225 bbls; sales 6,400 bbls. Whisky dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steadier; sales 7,100 bush amber State on private terms. Rye quiet; sales 500 bush Western at $1 22. Barley unchanged; sales 17,200 bush Western at 86c; Canada West free delivered, $1 18. Barley malt dull; sales 600 bush at $1 13. Corn more active and 1c better; receipts 8,600 bush; sales 81,000 bush mixed Western at $1 09½a1 10½ in store, the latter for nearly yellow, and $1 11a1 12 afloat. Oats a shade firmer; receipts 1,700 bush; sales 38,000 bush Western at 60a64c, including a small lot of choice at 64½c. Groceries dull; Cuba sugar 10¾a11c. Leather, hops, petroleum and coal unchanged. Wool quiet and firm; sales 120,000 lbs at 45a60c, for domestic fleece. Pork in firmer demand; sales 5,500 bbls new mess at $19 50a 20 10, closing at $20 62 for western; old mess, $19 50a 19 75 closing at $19 75, cash, prime, $16 75a17 00; prime mess $19a20 a to 1,800 bbls new mess at $20 50a21 00, seller February, March and next 4 months. Beef steady; sales 465 packages. Beef hams firm; sales 275 tierces at $31 00a35 50. Bacon steady; sales 500 boxes Cumberland at 10½c, short ribbed 11⅛c, short clear 12c. Cut meats firm; sales 350 packages; shoulders, 8¾a9c; hams, 10½a14c. Dressed hogs unsettled; western 8¼a9¼c; city, 11a11¼c. Lard unchanged; sales 600 bbls. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 2.—In dry goods inactivity is still the prevailing feature, and prices favor buyers by way of discounts, but quotations are without change of moment. The impression is gaining ground that Congress will pass the tariff bill, and if so woolens and imported goods in general must advance. Heavy brown sheetings are steady: Atlantic A, brings 22c; H, 21½c; Pacific extra 21c; E, 21½c; H 21½c. Atlantic V shirtings, 18c do fine sheetings E brand, 17c; N shirtings 12½c; Rockbury, standard brown in good demand at 20c. Bleached muslins firm for fine makes at 37½c for New York mills; 32½c for Wamsutta; 26c for Bath; 28c for Dwight A; 25c for Lonsdale; 18½c for 30 inch Bartlett, 16½c for Great Falls S; 40c for Pepperell six quarter sheetings; 50c for do eight-quarter; 72c for do nine quarter; 35c for Waltham six quarter; 45c for eight-quarter; 85c for Utica nine quarter, and 90c for do ten-quarter. Prints steady and in limited demand at 19c for Sprague's frocks; 15c for fancies; 17c for Allen's; 15c for Freeman's and Lowell; 18c for Victory; 12½c for Home and Glencove; 22@23c for Glasgow and Lancaster ginghams and 25c for all makes of delaines, both light and dark.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Cotton heavy and drooping at 28½c for low middling. Flour in fair order demand, but market inactive and unchanged. Wheat dull; buyers and sellers are apart, and business very small. Corn slow and unchanged, at 78a85c. Oats easier at 65a 67½c. Whisky firmer and higher; small sales at $2 20. Provisions firm with some activity in bulk meats and bacon. Mess pork $20 00; prime mess $17 00. Bulk clear sides 11a11½c; clear rib do, 12½c; shoulders, packed, 8c; bacon 10½a10¾c for shoulders; clear rib sides 12a12½c; clear sides, city, 12¾c; country sugar cured hams, 12½a13c; city do, 15a16½c. Lard—Country in tierces, 13½c. Hogs $6 35a6 50 for heavy. Only three houses are packing, and they are on half time. Number packed to date, 168,000.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—Cotton weak and lower; sales 2,800 bales; low middling 30½c; middling 31½c. Receipts 46,658 bales, against 8,044 export of the week 73,348; stock 281,727. Sugar drooping; fair 12½c. Molasses lower; fair 73c; prime to choice 74a81c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at $1 10a1 15. Oats—little offering at 90c. Hay scarce at $33a35. Pork firm at $23 50. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders 12½c; sides 15a15c. Lard dull at 13a14c. Whisky and tobacco unchanged. Gold 135¼. Sterling 48. New York exchange ¼ discount. Freights on cotton to New York 1c by steamer; to Liverpool ⅝d, to Havre 1½c, steamer.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 2.—Sales 20 hhds tobacco at $3 00a13 50. Superfine flour $10 00. Prime red wheat $2 85. Shelled corn, bulk, 72c; ear corn, 68c. Mess pork at $21 00. Bulk shoulders 8¾c, packed. Bacon shoulders 11c packed; bacon clear sides 13½c, packed. Prime lard 12¾c. Oats 65c in bulk. Rio coffee 24a26c. Raw whisky at $2 25.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 2.—Coffee firm; no large sales. Flour quiet; small sales of Northwestern extra Chicago at $12 60. Ohio family at $15 50. Corn—Receipts light; held firm; white $1 04a1 05. Oats 55a56c. Whisky dull and irregular. Petroleum quiet.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 2.—Flour firmer. Wheat advanced to $2 11 for No. 1; $1 95½ for No. 2. Corn 64c for No. 1. Oats firm at 43c for No. 2. Provisions steady; mess pork $18 25.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—Flour dull; North Western Extra, $11a12. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn dull new yellow, 95a97c. Oats steady at 57a 58c. Whisky nominal.

JAMES M. RITER,

STEAMBOAT OUTFIT

AND

REPAIR SHOP,

Nos. 55 and 56 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturer of Copper Pipe and Sheet Iron Work. Particular attention given to the manufacture of Blast Pipe, Rolling Mill Stacks, Oil Tanks, Settling Pans for Refineries, &c., &c.

All work guaranteed. T,Th,S

BUNGS.

I am prepared to furnish Oil Dealers, Refiners, Brewers, &c., with a very superior article of TURNED AND PRESSED BUNGS.

Orders respectfully solicited.

P. HAYDEN,
corner Marbury street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

LUMBER.

THE CONNELLSVILLE

Stave and Lumber Co.,

Are prepared with unusual facilities to furnish at the lowest cash prices,

Oak, Chestnut, Poplar and Locust

In any form and of any size with promptitude and dispatch. Orders are respectfully solicited.

Address M. F. KUNZ,
118 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

SLEIGHING—

A GOOD TEAM.

If you want a good ride, go to Howard's Stable, for a Good Team.

HOWARD'S Livery and Sale Stable,
First street, near Monongahela House.

LEWIS & McCLURE,

346 LIBERTY STREET,

Have in store for family use, Double Extra Hulled Buckwheat Flour, in 12 and 24 pound sacks; White and Yellow sifted Corn Meal in 12 and 24 pound sacks; Rye Flour in 25 pound sacks. Very choice cultivated Cranberries, Dried Fruit, Beans, Hominy and Dried Corn.

GROCERIES.

250 bags Coffee, fair to prime;
200 bbls Refined sugars;
100 bbls assorted brands Syrups;
50 bbls P. R. Molasses;
40 hhds P. R. and Cuba Sugars.

SHRIVER, SPENCER & CO.,
No. 27 and 29 Smithfield street.

SPECTACLES,

TO IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT,

Manufactured from the GENUINE RUSSIAN PEBBLES, for sale only at No. 22 ST. CLAIR ST., by

J. DIAMOND,
no2-W&S Practical Optician.

SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leaves.	For	Date.
City of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 16
Arago	Havre	New York	Jan. 16
Union	Southampton	New York	Jan. 16
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 16
Damascus	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 17
Europe	Havre	New York	Jan. 17
Celia	London	New York	Jan. 19
Africa	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
City Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 22
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	Jan. 23
C of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 23
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 23
City of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 24
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26

TO DEPART.

Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 1
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 2
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 2
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 2
North Americ'n	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 2
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 2
Eagle	New York	Havana	Feb. 2
Bellona	New York	London	Feb. 5
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 6
Gulf Stream	New York	P. Cabello, &c.	Feb. 6
City of Dublin	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	Feb. 7
Europe	New York	Havre	Feb. 9
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 13

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 2.—The river has risen six feet one inch; there are 19 feet 4 inches in the channel. Weather cloudy; heavy rain off and on this morning. Thermometer 48°; barometer 28:62 and falling. This is the lowest point on record reached at this place.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—The ice gorges between here and Cairo are reported broken away. Weather mild, and river rising rapidly. Navigation South will probably be fully resumed by Monday.

RIVER NEWS.

PITTSBURGH, February 3, 5 P. M.—The marks on the Monongahela pier indicated seventeen feet and rising. River full of floating ice, and a moderate amount of drift.

GREENSBORO, February 3, Noon.—Thirty feet of water at this point, and rising. River full of heavy ice. The ice gave way this morning, at six P. M., at Davidson's Ferry.

BROWNSVILLE, February 3, Noon.—There is twenty-one feet water at this point, and rising rapidly. The ice is very heavy at this point.

McKEESPORT, February 4.—The ice in the Youghiogheny gave way this morning. The force of the ice upset and sank the towboat Arab. A few flats and barges were also carried away by the ice.

THE steamer Maggie Hays, Captain D. L. Hendrickson, is receiving for Cincinnati, and will be the first boat to leave for that point.

THE first boat to leave will be the Leonidas, Capt. R. H. Greenlee. She takes her departure positively at 9 A. M. for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. Persons going that way will meet with the best of attention on this packet. Our friend John Fisher, who presides in the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE splendid passenger steamer Kate Robinson, Capt. R. Robinson, leaves for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans on Tuesday at 4 P. M. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of as clever a set of officers as can be found.

LIST OF PASSENGER BOATS IN PORT.—At Monongahela landing—Minnie, Savanna, Robert Moore, Silver Lake No. 4, Columbia, Kate Robinson, Amelia Poe, Yorktown, Ezra Porter, Julia No. 2, Maggie Hays, Leonidas, Delaware, Kate Putnam, Silver Cloud No. 2, Grey Eagle, Bayard, Leni Leoti, Glendale, Lorena, New York. Above Monongahela bridge—Elector, Franklin and Telegraph.

LIST OF TOWBOATS.—Stella, Lioness, Niagara, Mary Ann, Dolphin, Veteran, Fox, Tom. Fanon, Antelope, Tom. Rees, Leopard, Ella, Wm Barnhill, Oil Valley, Little Jim Rees, Fearless, J. Painter, N. J. Bigley, Little Alps, O. H. Ormsby, Hear, Hawkeye, J. S. Neal, Sam Roberts.

THE ice in the Allegheny gave way about 3 A. M. That stream is now open as far up as the Kiskiminetas. The ice being very heavy, the following boats, owned by the Allegheny River Navigation Company, were removed round to the Monongahela landing: Echo No. 3, Leclair and Peerless. The Company's boats that remain at the landing are the Belle, Ida Rees No. 2 and Urilda.

Dispatches from Wheeling state that the steamers New State, Hillman and Eagle were swept away; also the wharf-boat. The extent of the damages we did not learn.

THE old hospital boat Mary T., captured from the rebels, was swept away from McKee's Rocks. She is now on her way to Dixie. She is owned by Captain R. Fisher.

THE Arab, sunk at McKeesport, was insured in this city. For what amount we could not learn.

THE heaviest Monongahela ice passed this city about 11 A. M. yesterday.

THE steamers laid up at Steubenville are expected up this day.

BROWNSVILLE and Geneva packets will resume their trips on Tuesday if the ice will permit.

ON THE SICK LIST.—Captain A. McGowin. Captain R. Greenlee takes his place on the Leonidas that leaves this morning for Memphis and New Orleans.

THE steamer Arabian left Cincinnati for St. Louis on Friday night.

THE packet Robert Moore will resume her trips to Portsmouth on Friday.

THE new and splendid passenger steamer Glendale, Capt. J. M. Hare, leaves for Cairo and St. Louis on Tuesday positively at 4 P. M. This boat was built expressly for the the trade and is well found in every respect. She has fine speed, superior accommodations, and attentive officers. Capt. Hare is a self-made man, understands his duty in all its departments. The first clerk is Capt. James Mellon, one of the best officers that comes to this port.

THE first class passenger steamer Kate Putnam, Capt. S. H. Lightner, will be the first boat belonging to the St. Louis line to take her departure. She has the principal portion of her cargo on board and will positively leave on Tuesday at 4 P. M. Capt. Lightner is a great favorite with passengers and shippers. He has hosts of friends and deserves them all. The first clerk is Mr James Young, an experienced and attentive officer.

THE Mobile *News* announces the arrival of the steamer Sallie List at that place. The List was a good boat many years ago. The old lady is getting up in the figures.

THE Indiana was hard aground at Plum Point, 120 miles above Memphis, caused, no doubt, by her —— being an high pressure affair!

THE new steamer Henry M. Shrive will be furnished with the engines of the Stephen Decatur.

THE steamer Lady Franklin, destroyed by fire at New Orleans on Thursday night, was valued at $22,000, and insured in Cincinnati offices for $18,000.

THE steamer Silver Moon has arrived at Cairo from Memphis with 1,419 bales cotton; destination Cincinnati.

THE steamers Tablequah and America were at Cairo on Thursday, on their way to Cincinnati.

STEAMER "LILLIE MARTIN."—A St. Louis dispatch dated January 31st, P. M., says the steamer Lillie Martin was caught by the movement of the ice near St. Mary's and ran aground on an obstruction in the river, breaking her in two. Her cargo was nearly all a total loss. Insured in St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Cincinnati Items.

We condense the following from the Cincinnati papers:

The insurance companies have again removed all restrictions to boats loading at this port, and are willing to take risks at the usual rates.

Rates of freight to New Orleans yesterday were firm at the following rate: Pound freights, 75c per 100; pork, $2 per bbl; flour, $1 25 per bbl; whisky, $2 50 per bbl; corn, 75c per sack; and other freights in proportion.

The Captains' Charitable Marine Association held another session yesterday, in discussion of their interests and advantages. They propose to regulate the freight rates to all points hence. The Association has secured a room in the fourth story of the building on the northeast corner of Front and Main streets, to hold their sessions in.

The genial thaw during the past two days has caused a resumption of navigation. All the steamers at the levee are in motion again, and we hope we shall not again have occasion this winter to announce a suspension of navigation by ice. The thaw appears to have been general all along the Ohio, from Pittsburgh to Cairo, and along the Mississippi to St. Louis. The levee was thronged with draymen hauling freights and stevedores loading and discharging cargoes. Several steamers leave to-day for points above and below this city.

Capt. Geo. H. Alcoke has been appointed permanent Secretary of the Marine Charitable Association.

The following boats were laid up at Parkersburg: Steamers Coal Valley, Sampson, George Thompson, Mattie Roberts, Little Champion, Forest City, Express, D. Lynch, Argo, Zebra and Elk. The weather is warm and cloudy, and there are indications of rain.

KEOKUK PACKET COMPANY—LIST OF OFFICERS.—The following is a list of the officers appointed for the steamers of the Keokuk Packet Company for the present season:

Rob Roy—Captain, P. A. Alford; Clerk, Geo. G. Walton; Mate, Moses Hall; Engineer, Thos. Fulton.

Andy Johnson—Captain H. W. Brolaski; Clerk, Ben. W. Clark; Mate, Charles Becker; Engineer, John Webb.

J. H. Johnson—Captain, S. S. Matson; Clerk, L. K. Waters; Mate, Hugh Maighny; Engineer, John Cabbell.

Lucy Bertram—Captain, D. R. Asbury; Clerk, John W. Gunn; Mate, Eph. Kimball; Engineer, Henry Moore.

Kate Kearney—Captain, George W. Shebie; Clerk, J. A. Steen; Mate, Aaron Hall; Engineer, Wm. Wead.

FIRE AT CAIRO ON THURSDAY.—The correspondent of St. Louis *Democrat* says: The old passenger depot on the levee was burned this morning, endangering steamers Gen. Anderson, New Orleans and Cornelia, the lower wharfboat and two hundred thousand dollars worth of cotton. The commissary warehouse on the levee was on fire several times, and only saved by extraordinary exertions. Had it burned, no effort possible could have saved the cotton. The cotton was shipped through from Columbus to Evansville per Columbus packet, with privilege to reship only. Had the cotton been destroyed on shore, the packet company would have been responsible.

A steamboatman arrived at St. Louis on Friday from the Luminary, now aground at Hat Island, reports matters in that locality on Monday as in a very doleful condition. The river is gorged for a distance of about six miles. The Luminary is fast in the gorge about one mile and a half above the lower end, and is in a very precarious condition, as water is making in her hold and all the pumps are kept busily engaged. It is feared that if the gorge breaks up suddenly she will prove a total loss. The greater portion of her cargo is still on board, including about four hundred head of hogs and some cattle.

STEAMBOAT SALES AT ST. LOUIS.—On the 7th of January Ed. J. Anderson sold one-fourth of the steamer Only Chance to John M. Gilham for $5,000. On the 26th John F. Smith sold one-half of the Kate Hart, to John A. Gormley, for $2,500. The Pembina is the Northern Line steamer, the command of which our friend Ben. Congar will assume upon the resumption of navigation. A telegram to Mepham & Bro., Pine Bluff, reports the Belen at that place on the 24th, for New Orleans, with 1,647 bales of cotton, and six feet of water in the Arkansas. The Fannie Scott went into that river on Saturday last with 175 tons of freight.

RATHER GOOD.—We have often heard of remarkable cases of "absence of mind." Here is one equal to anything we have seen lately. The man was doubtless a very interesting head of the family:

"I say cap'n," said a little-keyed man, as he landed from the steamboat Peytona at Natchez. "I say Cap'n, this here ain't all."

"That's all the baggage you brought on board, sir," replied the captain.

"Well, see now, I grant it's all O K according to list—four boxes, three chests, two ban-boxes, a portmanty, two hams—one part cut—three ropes inyons and a tea-kettle; but you see, cap'n I am dubersom. I feel there's something short. Though I've counted 'em nine times, and never took my eyes off 'em while on board, there's something not right somehow."

"Well, stranger the time is up; there is all I know of; so bring your wife and five children out of the cabin and we are off."

"Them's 'em, darn it, them's 'em! I know'd I'd forgot something."

F. SELLERS & CO.,
Lard Oil Manufacturers.

F. SELLERS & CO.,
PORK PACKERS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Lard Oil.

NEW BACON, BEEF AND TONGUES—Will be ready for delivery on Monday, 24th inst.,
Choice Sugar Cured Hams;
Do do do Beef;
Do do do Beef Tongues;
Do do do Breakfast Bacon;
Plain Cured Bacon Shoulders;
Do do do Sides;
100 Kegs Spiced Pigs Feet;
50 Dozen Choice Beef Tongues.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River Packets.

1867. MONONGAHELA RIVER. 1867.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva

(MAIL LINE)

PACKET COMPANY,

Will run four elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets,

ELISHA BENNETT .... M. A. COX.
FAYETTE .... CAPT. P. DONALDSON.
GALLATIN .... CAPT. A. S. CARLILE.
FRANKLIN .... CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.
TELEGRAPH .... CAPT. D. BOUGHER.

To all Points on the Monongahela River. Leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
No Commission on Eastern Freights.

J. L. MOORHOUSE,
Agent, Pittsburgh.
LEVI COLVIN, Brownsville.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

PEOPLE'S LINE

The new and elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets
CHIEFTAIN .... Capt. R. R. ABRAMS.
ELECTOR .... Capt. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY, AT 5 P. M.
Wharfboat foot of Grant Street.
I. S. CUNNINGHAM,
no13-ym AGENT.

Pittsburgh and Portsmouth Packets.

For Marietta, Gallipolis and Portsmouth
EVERY FRIDAY, AT 3 P. M.
The new and splendid passenger steamer ROBERT MOORE, W. H. KERR Commander, will run as a regular packet leaving as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK,
C. BARNES, Agents.

Cairo and St. Louis Packets.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5—4 P. M.
The new and splendid passenger steamer GLENDALE, J. M. HARE, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS Agent.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5—4 P. M.
The splendid passenger steamer KATE PUTNAM, J. H. LIGHTNER, commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
CHARLES BARNES, Agents.

Cincinnati.

For Cincinnati,
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET,
The new and splendid steamer ARGOSY, Capt. LOUIS VANDERGRIFT, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
BARNES & COLLINS, Agent.

Memphis and New Orleans.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.
THIS DAY—9 A. M.
The A No. 1 passenger steamer LEONIDAS, R. GREENLEE, commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
JOHN FLACK, Agents.

For Memphis and New Orleans.
NOW RECEIVING FREIGHT AND WILL HAVE DISPATCH.
The new and splendid passenger steamer ARMENIA, A. C. McCALLUM, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board.

For Evansville, Cairo and New Orleans.
REGULAR PASSENGER PACKET.
OPENING OF NAVIGATION.
The fine passenger packet SILVER CLOUD, No. 2, J. B. CONWAY Commander, will run as a regular packet between this city and Memphis, leaving as above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
C. BARNES, Agent.

For Memphis and New Orleans.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5—4 P. M.
The new and splendid passenger steamer, KATE ROBINSON, R. ROBINSON, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

Cincinnati and Louisville.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
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PROPOSALS.

NOTICE

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of SHOEMAKER, MILLER & CO., in Leavenworth, Kansas, until the 14th day of February, 1867, for

Grading and Masonry of 100 Miles of Union Pacific R. R., Eastern Division.

Between Fort Ellsworth and Pond Creek, Kansas. Profiles and specifications will be ready for examination after the 1st day of February. The work must all be done during the Summer of 1867. Payments will be made in Cash every Thirty Days.

The country is healthy and the work offers good inducements to contractors. For further information apply to GEO WALLACE, Superintendent Construction, Junction City; GEORGE T. WICKES, Engineer, or R. H. SHOEMAKER, Assistant Manager, Leavenworth, Kansas, or to T. F. OAKES, at the Office of the Union Pacific Railroad, corner Fifth and Oak streets, St. Louis.

R. M. SHOEMAKER,
GENERAL MANAGER.

TO BUILDERS—

Sealed propositions for the materials and constructions of the Alliance College Building, which is to be erected at Alliance, Ohio, the coming season, will be received by the Building Committee, at Alliance, until the

25TH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

Propositions may be made for the materials and for the parts of the work separately, or for the whole together. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the Banking House of Teeters, Milner & Paul, on and after the 5th day of January, 1867. Any information desired in regard to the building, may be obtained of S. C. PORTER, the Architect, at his office, No. 7 Perkin's Block, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. B. MILNER, President of Board.
WM. S. PETTIT, Secretary.
Alliance, December 27, 1866.

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